

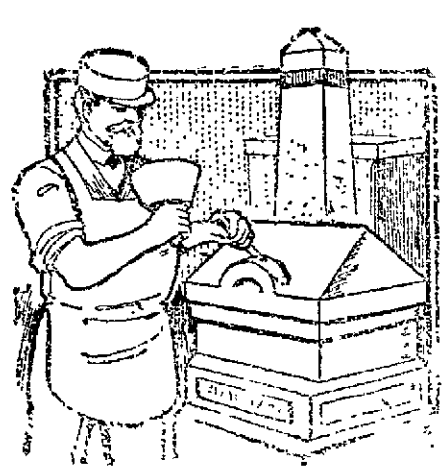
## SECOND HAND PIANOS

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## BULLET IN HEART

### Woman Found Dead In Her Boarding House.

### Her Companion, A Man, Wounded In The Arm.

### The Latter Claims That The Woman Did The Shooting.

Portland, Me., Nov. 12.—Gertie Welch, aged about twenty-five, was found dead in a boarding house on Forest avenue tonight having been shot through the heart.  
Elmer E. Smith, about thirty-five years old, a Myrtle street barber, was in the room when the police arrived. He had a bullet in the fleshy part of his left arm. Smith claims that the woman did the shooting. When found, he was holding onto his stomach and repeating, "I knew she would do it."  
A thirty-two calibre revolver with which the shooting evidently was done, was found in the hall just outside of the room.  
Smith's remark that he knew she would do it is considered by the police to mean that Smith had previously been threatened, because of the woman's jealousy and because he had refused to marry her. A theory is that Smith and the woman went to the room, the latter with the intention of killing Smith and herself, and that while sitting on the bed she fired at Smith and shot herself through the breast. Smith tried to hold her and threw the revolver into the hall. He has made no statement, except that she did the shooting.  
Both had been drinking heavily.

### AUTHOR'S BREAKS.

Careless and Amusing Slips Made By  
Well Known Writers.

Roger Haggard, in "King Solomon's Mines," makes the sun undergo an 'impossible total eclipse (of half an hour—an impossible long period)' The incident (together with other lapses noted in this column a few weeks ago) has reminded a correspondent of the New York Times Saturday Review of the following literary curiosities:  
"In 'Cathedral Days' one feature of a sunset is 'The dawning crescent of the young moon clearing the eastern sky.' Andrew Lang describes a supposed dawn, and says: 'The setting crescent would dip strangely in the glow on her way to the sea.' In 'Jane Eyre,' the half moon sets at 5 a. m., and the crescent moon is made to rise in the evening; and on two occasions Robert Louis Stevenson makes the new moon rise at two o'clock in the morning. He forgets that the sun rises first—before the new moon. In a book on Ceylon called 'Pearls and Palms' the author describes a morning tramp and refers to the beautiful new moon shining like a comet in the western sky. In the 'Rime of the Ancient Mariner' we read:  
Till climb above the eastern bar  
The horned moon, with one bright star  
Within the nether tip.  
The shadowed part of the moon must have been exceedingly transparent.  
"In 'The Burial of Sir John Moore' we find:  
We buried him darkly at dead of night,  
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light.  
"It is asserted, however, that he was buried at a time when the moon could not have been above the horizon.  
"Such errors are probably often the result of mere carelessness in writing; as much so as when Dickens wrote that one of the boys at Squeer's school was weeding the garden, the weather having just been described as so wintry that Nicholas Nickleby was forced to content himself with a 'dry polish,' as the pump had frozen; or when he decorated the nose of Mr. Magnus in 'The Pickwick Papers' at one time with blue spectacles and shortly afterward with green Charlotte Bronte wrote of a moth which, on velvet and slow-moving wings, 'went humming by.'  
"Authors are frequently as much at fault in botany and natural history as

in astronomy, but sometimes their carelessness tricks them into the most ridiculous blunders. One of the most grotesquely comical slips is in 'The Swiss Family Robinson.' One of the dogs is called Bill, a name sufficient to designate the sex, which, on page 46 of my edition, is further emphasized by applying to him the pronominal 'he.' Among the wonderful things that occur on the island is the changing of the dog's sex' for on page 122 is this: "A few days after we had begun our stairs Bill gave birth to six puppies."

### PARCEL-HUNTERS.

An Odd Class That Infests Big Department Stores.

"That is a parcel-hunter," said a floor walker in one of the big department stores recently. He nodded his head toward a woman wedging her way along the crowded aisle, scanning the floor assiduously as she went, says the Philadelphia Press.  
"They are an odd class," he explained. "With the advent of the gift buying season, which has already set in, come a small army of people who make an annual practice of searching the big stores and streets for parcels and money dropped by shoppers. Pedestrians also have a hobby of looking for things, and motormen have long followed the practice in the business districts.  
"You would hardly believe it, but eight out of every hundred women who go shopping lose something in the way of money or valuables before they get home. The average of carelessness in men is only about one-half of one per cent.—presumably on account of the advantages of numerous pockets and the inherent masculine aversion to carrying things in their hands. When you consider the thousands that invade the big stores each day you can realize that hundreds of articles are lost. Some one finds them. A number of the lost articles turn up at the 'Lost and Found' counters of the various stores, but the vast majority of things dropped are never accounted for. The things picked up range from a kid glove to a well-filled pocketbook. Oftentimes costly packages of silks and furs are found.  
"The motorman is also often rewarded by profitable finds. He knows by experience that women getting on and off the cars with packages in their hands are more or less agitated. That's when they drop things. At this season of the year, every day at the car barns, you can hear the motormen talk of their 'finds' as they come in on their trips."  
A talk with a motorman at the Ridge avenue car barn revealed the truth of the floor walker's assertion. He said: "There are even more things found in the street than on the sidewalk. Money and parcels dropped in the street are likely to remain undisturbed longer than if dropped on the sidewalks. So the motorman has practically the field to himself. The biggest find I ever made was a pocketbook containing \$18. The owner's name was in it, and when I returned it he gave me fifty cents. Another time I found a diamond breastpin at Tenth and Arch streets which I sold for \$12."

### SEVENTY CADETS EXAMINED.

Among Them Was Stephen Decatur of This City.

Says a Washington despatch:—Scholastic examinations for entrance to the naval academy at Annapolis were held by the civil service commission on Wednesday for those who were appointed at the regular examinations held throughout the country in September and for those who failed at that time. There were seventy prospective candidates examined, including Stephen Decatur, 2d, of Portsmouth, N. H., grand son of Commander Stephen Decatur and son of Stephen Decatur, who was a volunteer naval lieutenant during the Spanish war.  
WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN.  
ORGANIZED IN KITTYRY.  
Organized at the office of the Lawyers' Incorporation and Transfer company the Yorkshire Creamery company, to deal in live stock and lands. Capital, \$50,000. Directors, John B. Graham, J. H. Lombard and Charles C. Smith.  
Piano Manufacturing company, to manufacture and deal in pianos. Capital, \$5,000. President, Charles C. Smith; treasurer, Ernest L. Chaney.  
The Two Sisters this evening.

## RANDOM GOSSIP.

Creator opened his concert at Music hall on Wednesday afternoon with one of his own marches, "Columbus." Ere he had fairly swung into it, every auditor murmured, "Here is a master—and his men are well worthy of him!"  
This loudly-heralded bandmaster has been declared sensational. He is not. He is enthusiastic and energetic to a degree. Some of his attitudes are very striking, but he is unaware of it. He never poses for effect—he is always addressing himself to his musicians. And they always respond with the inspiration which he imparts to them.  
Creator to be sure, does invest his position with novelty. His breast is not plastered with medals and badges. He scorns a score. Neither is a conductor's platform to his liking. He chooses to be down on a level with his men. There he is in close touch with them.  
He is a Svengali of the baton. With that slender rod, he strikes sparks of sound—scintillating showers of them—from horn and reed. After you have listened to a Creator concert, you walk slowly forth into the air, your head still chambered with notes wild and weird, soft and sweet, and you realize this Creator has run the whole gamut of emotions. His wand has been talking to those instruments and they have been whispering, wailing, singing to you.  
But what greater tribute can be given Creator than to say that under the spell of his leadership you lose sight of the band? Are there fifty or sixty musicians in front of you? No—there is only that slight, soberly dressed figure, aquiver with some mysterious influence. Out of the air they come, at his command—strains and symphonies and chords—crowding one another on until all of life for you is concentrated in that rush and throb of marvelous melodies.  
Creator is aggressive, even audacious. He prods his men fiercely into a whirling reel—a very clarinet of sound—and then, even as those half-hundred instruments are in the midst of a perfect riot and revel, and you find yourself rearing back everything flies into shreds—then, just one commanding stroke of the baton and—your sit bewildered and amazed, with only the memory, and a faint far echo, of that hushed torrent of tone.  
When Creator nervously tosses back the wave of raven hair from his forehead, and gives a sudden impatient shrug to his shoulders—nervous yourself for a crescendo. Yes, nerve yourself. For a Creator crescendo is calculated to send tremors of chill along your every nerve and pull you, dizzy and atremble fairly out of your seat.  
Creator's piece de resistance is the overture from William Tell. He idolizes it. It is to him the complete incarnation of music's every virtue. Such phrasing—and shading—expression! His very soul enters into it—and stays there to the end. And when it is over, and he bows himself out into the wings, with plaudits that beseech him not to go—his brow glistens with moisture.  
Perhaps Creator's power in carrying his band from one key into another, so evenly and smoothly, that his auditors scarcely appreciate it until they have had time to think it over, is shown most effectively in Chopin's "Funeral March." No composition of his kind has been played so many times. Its recognition has long been world wide. But ah, it has remained for Creator to bring it new renown. Those grand blasts in the major key, of the full band at highest tension, which represent visions of immortality—who but Creator has ever used them to throw wide the gates of gold and let his audience glimpse all the glory of which men and women have dreamed, but never dared hope to see from this earth? They are flares of light, those crashes, not sound, but spectacles! And then the changes into the minor, into darkness and despair—what band but that swayed by the hypnotic wand of Creator has ever gone waiting deep down into their real meaning. If the great Chopin might only hear the great Creator, I think he would be content to die again.  
He and his band, who are being out now that Creator was coming to

## REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

Of a New Catarrh Cure.

A large and constantly increasing majority of the American people are catarrh sufferers. This is not entirely the result of our changeable climate, but because modern investigation has clearly proven that many diseases, known by other names, are really catarrh. Formerly the name catarrh was applied almost exclusively to the common nasal catarrh, but the throat, stomach, liver, bladder, kidneys and intestines are subject to catarrhal diseases as well as the nasal passages.  
In fact wherever there is mucous membrane there is a feeding ground for catarrh.  
The usual remedies, inhalers, sprays, douches or powders, have been practically failures, as far as anything more than temporary relief was concerned, because they simply dry up the mucous secretions, without having the remotest effect upon the blood and liver, which are the real sources of catarrhal diseases.  
It has been known for some years that the radical cure of catarrh could never come from local applications, but from an internal remedy, acting on the blood and expelling the catarrhal poison from the system.  
A new internal preparation, which has been on the market only a short time, has met with remarkable success as a genuine, radical cure for catarrh.  
It may be found in any drug store, sold under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, large pleasant tasting lozenges, composed principally of antiseptic ingredients, Blood-root, Red Gum and similar catarrh specifics.  
Dr. Ainslee, in speaking of the new catarrh cure, says: "I have tried the new catarrh remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, upon thirty or forty patients with remarkable satisfactory results. They clear the head and throat more effectively and lastingly than any douche or inhaler that I have ever seen, and although they are what is called a patent medicine and sold by druggists, I do not hesitate to recommend them, as I know them to be free from cocaine and opiates, and that even a little child may use them with entire safety."  
Any sufferer from nasal catarrh, cough or bronchial trouble, catarrh of the stomach, liver or bladder will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets remarkably effective, pleasant and convenient, and your druggist will tell you they are absolutely free from any injurious drug.  
DEWEY SAILS DEC. 1.  
He Will Have An Entirely New Staff On Board the Mayflower For the Manoeuvres.  
Admiral George Dewey hoists his flag Dec. 1 on the Mayflower, now at the Washington yard, and sails the same day with his staff direct for Culebra island, where he will exercise command over the combined squadrons during the winter exercises.  
None of the admiral's personal staff will be with him during the manoeuvres, but he will be surrounded by a large number of officers composing the general board, under whose direction the problems for solution have been drawn.  
He will have wide latitude in determining what the fleet shall do and how much time is to be devoted to certain subjects. Permission has been given the war department to have four officers selected by Adjt. Gen. Corbin detailed with the fleet for observation and study of naval tactics.  
No request so far has been made for foreign naval attaches to witness the manoeuvres.  
The ever-popular basketball will soon be here.  
A TROLLEY RIDE  
Over the new line FROM  
PORTSMOUTH TO  
EXETER  
Would not be complete without  
MEALS AT  
SQUAMSCOTT  
N. S. Willey, HOUSE Proprietor  
EXETER, - N. H.

## TREMONT THEATRE.

The remarkable success which Mr. Willard has gained in impersonating Tom Pinch, one of the most lovable of Charles Dickens' characters, renders especially interesting the announcement that on Monday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoon next he will present at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, an admirable dramatization of "Martin Chuzzlewit." The comedy borrows from the novel the episodes in which poor Tom figures most prominently, and the dramatist has made from them a very symmetrical work. Pecksniff, the elder and younger Chuzzlewits, Mark Tapley, May Grahame and others of the familiar characters are introduced, and the play never fails to give rare enjoyment to all lovers of the great novelist's stories. On Tuesday evening and Wednesday afternoon Mr. Willard will present The Rognie's Comedy, one of the cleverest of Henry Arthur Jones' works. It is a satirical play, and has for its theme the career of a swindler, who beginning as a fashionable "clairvoyant," develops into a promoter of big financial enterprises, but abandons this fertile field to shield his unacknowledged son, who, not knowing of the relationship, is most active in hunting down his father. Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings will be devoted to The Middleman, another play by Henry Arthur Jones, which treats of the contest between labor and capital, and shows how a poor old potter, deprived of the fruits of an immensely valuable invention by his wealthy employer and bitterly wronged by the rich man's son, devotes his hitherto dreamy life to revenge, and eventually, by the aid of another invention, becomes the master of the man who strove to crush him. The fourth and final week of Mr. Willard's very successful engagement at the Tremont will be given up to an elaborate production of All For Her, a powerful drama by Valgrave Simpson and Herman Merivale, in which he will for the first time undertake the role of Hugh Trevor.  
TRAVEL HOLDING GOOD.  
Travel is holding exceptionally good on the Boston and Maine railroad, and the trains in all directions are well filled. Many of them are crowded, especially the evening and Sunday trains to Boston, which are always long, with a large number of Pullmans. The prospects are that the winter's travel is to be exceptionally heavy.  
The freight business is also heavy and extra trains are being run out every day.







THE GOVERNOR'S PERIL

They had tried, convicted and sentenced Thomas Barlow to state prison for life for the murder of his wife. The prosecution called it one of the clearest cases ever tried. The couple had separated after a quarrel, and the wife had gone to live with a sister while seeking a divorce. The husband had made threats of personal violence. One evening he was seen skulking about the house where she lived. That night she was found murdered in her bedroom. He had entered by the open window and struck her down as she rose to give the alarm.

When arrested, he was far away and intending to leave the country. The testimony of the detectives went to show that he betrayed many signs of guilt when taken into custody and that before being put on trial he virtually confessed to the murder. At the trial the prisoner made no defense beyond declaring his innocence. To the careless observer he seemed so weighted down with his guilt that he could not arouse himself. The trial was little better than a formality, and two or three days later Barlow arrived at the prison.

He was calm and quiet, and it was a couple of weeks before he woke up, as it were. As in the case of all other life prisoners, he was put in solitary confinement for the first month. The time had only half expired when he began weeping, crying and shouting, and when the deputy came to him he wailed out:

"Set me free! Let me out of this! I am here for murdering Clara, but God knows that I am an innocent man!" His tears and ravings were taken as the result of a guilty conscience. There was no pity for him, but because he continued to wail he was taken from the "solitary" and put to work. It was little work they could get out of him. His fits of weeping prevented that. He was lectured by the deputy and the warden, but it seemed as if he could not restrain himself.

It is a rare thing to find one prisoner pitying another or believing that a fellow convict has been unjustly condemned. Barlow had not been in prison six weeks before he was an object of ridicule and contempt among the prisoners, and he was sternly told by the authorities that if he didn't brace up he would be punished. The man did his best, as everybody came to believe, but it was no use. He tried suicide three



ONE MAN STOOD BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND DEATH.

times in one month. He refused all food, had to be sent to the hospital, and for weeks he lay in the shadow of death with brain fever.

He was a wreck when he got over his illness, and he had been in prison quite a year before he went to work in the tailor shop. The change in him when he got about was just what had been looked for. He became silent, morose and dangerous. While he obeyed the rules to the letter he felt that he was unjustly accused and unjustly sentenced and there would come a day when he would turn loose on a guard or a fellow convict and commit murder.

Among the 634 convicts in the prison were some desperate men—men who had been convicted of manslaughter, burglary and deadly assault and were always plotting and scheming. Any one of the gang would have knifed or brained a guard to make an opening for escape.

When Barlow was entering upon his second year, it was noticed through the prison that the governor would pay a visit to look into three or four cases where pardons had been asked for. When he arrived, he was attended only by his secretary, and he insisted upon passing about alone and talking freely with the prisoners. There was talk of mismanagement, and the governor was fair enough to want to hear both sides of the case.

It so happened that four of the "E. D." men were working in the yard that day, moving a big boiler. Each of the four had applied for a pardon and been refused, and each had sworn revenge. They had plotted to get up a scheme in the yard during the governor's visit. By throwing down their tools and refusing to work and by calling upon other convicts to join them they would

upset all discipline for a time and create a sensation for the newspapers. When the governor appeared among them all at once, they changed their plan. Of a sudden as his excellency stood looking at the work in hand the four men raised a shout, rushed upon him and hustled him into the alley between the tailor shop and the shoe shop. In two minutes the whole prison was in revolt. There was no cowardice among the guards, but when 630 men break loose without the slightest warning surprise and confusion will render thirty or forty guards powerless for a time. In the tailor shop where Barlow was at work there was only one guard over the thirty-five men. The fellow lost his head at once, and the first man to reach him was Barlow. The revolver was wrestled from his hand, and he was flung aside as the thirty-five rushed into the yard. None of them had as yet espied the governor, but when it became known that he had been captured Barlow dived straight for the spot where he was being held. Then, crowding the governor back, he stood in front of him and leveled his weapon at the cheering, cursing, excited mob and warned them that it would be death to them to come nearer.

For fifteen minutes pandemonium reigned in that yard. The mob surged from side to side of the yard, sacking the building, destroying machinery and defying the guards. The shoe shop was set on fire, and above all the confusion the notes of the alarm bell were heard summoning help from the town. In time most of the prisoners were marched to their cells and locked up, but a score or more continued defiant and were not overcome for an hour, and then only after three of them had been shot. During all this time one man stood between the governor and death—the convict Barlow. The "desperate" begged, coaxed, cursed and threatened. They menaced him with missiles, they sorely wounded him again and again, but they dared not lay hands on him, dared not cross the line he had drawn. When all was over, he sat down and wept. The governor went forth without a scratch on his person.

Everybody said here was a case for instant pardon, and yet— It was a heroic thing on the part of Barlow, but he had been sentenced for life for a cold blooded murder. Nor did he ask for a pardon. What he did ask was that his innocence might be proved. He had gone over the whole case in his mind a hundred times, and now he was able to throw some light on certain dark spots. The governor had no doubt of his guilt, and yet he employed men at his own expense to go over the ground. But by a mere accident after all Barlow was cleared. In another state and hundreds of miles away a horse thief was mortally injured by a fall from the horse he had stolen. Before dying that man, who had not heard of the trial and conviction of Barlow, confessed, among other things, that he had entered the house where Mrs. Barlow was stopping to secure plunder. He was in the room when she woke up and cried out, and he hit her on the head with an iron bolt. He had no idea that he had caused her death, as he had not struck to kill. Barlow had been there in the evening to get word with her and make up their quarrel, but she refused to speak. When arrested, he was simply going to a distant point, far from the scene of his domestic troubles.

If his guilt had seemed clear when tried before, his innocence seemed no less clear when he faced a jury the second time. Leaving out his action during the mutiny and taking the case on its legal merits, he was honorably acquitted and restored to society without a stain on his name, and the first man to grasp his hand after the verdict was the governor of the state.

It Rested Him. "Folks that talk against long tennis and golf and such games have got different feelings from what I have," said Ephraim Stone in a talk at dusk with his nearest neighbor, "for I approve of 'em, I can tell ye."

"Always appeared to me kind of foolish—kind of dilly," volunteered the neighbor.

"That ain't the point," said Mr. Stone quickly. "The point is how they make me feel. This whole enduring day I'd been picking cranberries down in 'Lip's bog, and when I come along past the club grounds I was feeling lame and mad. And I come right upon a mess of the summer folks hard at it with long tennis and golf."

"There was a couple of girls batting and jumping and scrambling here and there, red in the face and all worked up, and there was five young men plovling the field with sticks and one on his hands and knees hunting in the blackberry bushes for a ball that had got lost."

"Thinks I, 'Every dog has his day, and mine's come right now.' And I got out and hitched old Nell to a tree, and while those folks worked and fussed and got all het up Ephraim Stone set back in his kerriage and watched 'em, and I tell you, sir, he felt pretty good!"—Youth's Companion.

Delaware's Circular Boundary. The northern boundary line of Delaware is circular because the charter given to Penn states that Pennsylvania was to be "bounded on the east by the Delaware river from twelve miles distant north of Newcastle town until the three and fortieth degree of north latitude" and that the southern boundary was to be "a circle drawn at twelve miles distant from the town of Newcastle northward and westward until the fortieth degree of north latitude and then by a straight line westward." This makes a circular boundary for northern Delaware unavoidable, and the facts above set forth explain a geographical curiosity that has puzzled many students.

THE COAST BEACONS

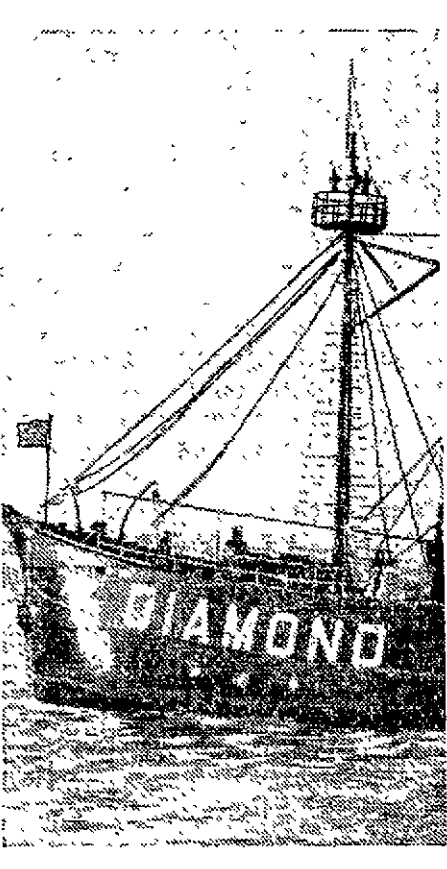
PERILS OF THE MEN WHO LIGHT THE MARINER ON HIS WAY.

Winter Vigil of Uncle Sam's Lightkeepers—Dangerous Spots on the Coast—Dreaded Diamond Shoals. When a Lightship Breaks Away.

This is the month when Uncle Sam's coast guardians begin their winter-long fight against storm and fog, those twin evils of the sailor, ever a menace, but particularly so from November to March. The life of the lightkeeper is at best a lonely one, but when the beacon is built on ledges and rocky islands far from land the post becomes one of peril as well as isolation. During the late fall and winter the gales become almost incessant, and frequently there may be a month or more when the sea is so rough that supply ships dare not approach the wave battered rocks on which many of the lighthouses perch. Then the keepers are as besieged men. They must save every drop of oil that their lights may be kept burning even should a new supply fail to arrive when due. They must watch their machinery every minute, for no help could reach them to repair it should it break down.

The famous Minot's Ledge light, off Boston harbor, for instance, stands eighty-five feet high from the level of the sea. The reef on which it is set is far below the surface in any except low tides even in ordinary weather. When the ocean roars around it in a winter storm, the mariner, looking at it from the sea, often can discern only its lantern above the spray. The entrance to this lighthouse is half way up the tower, and an iron ladder reaches from it to sea level. In the winter there are days after days and sometimes weeks when no man could venture into that doorway. He would be carried away by the rollers that break against the base and sweep the little balcony.

But it is in the lightship that the brave light keeper is subjected to the greatest hardships and peril. Anchored



DIAMOND SHOALS LIGHTSHIP.

far out at sea to mark some dangerous rock or shoal, they are battered and tossed by furious storms.

While every year sees more or less damage to lighthouses and beacons, there is only one spot along the coast that has defied the lighthouse builders successfully, and that is Diamond shoals, off Cape Hatteras, the most dangerous place in the service.

Several attempts have been made to build a lighthouse on the shoals, but so far unsuccessfully. So this year, as in previous years, a lightship will mark this danger spot, dreaded by every mariner who sails the southern coast.

As showing the dangers of this station the department's directions for this year are conclusive: "Light vessels No. 71 and 72 will be used on this station alternately." Each of these ships is fitted so that she can move under her own steam, so she will not be an absolutely helpless hulk when she breaks away from her mooring in a howling gale, as she will more than once in this coming winter.

Lightship No. 69, also built to go under her own steam, was driven from her anchorage six times in four months, but managed to steam back to her position each time. The seventh time she failed. She fought against the hurricane for three days and then went up on the North Carolina beach near the Creeds Hill life station. The life savers got her crew off.

The value of the Diamond Shoals lightships is shown by the fact that during this vessel's last year on her station 2,570 steam vessels and 2,576 sailing vessels passed her.

The United States lightship that has had what is probably the most extraordinary experience is Columbia river light vessel No. 50. Her station is off the Columbia river, eight miles off shore, in the Pacific. One November day a gale began to blow from the sea. The chains snapped, and she moved toward the breakers. Sail was made, and she was worked twenty-five miles to sea. The next day two tenders steamed out to tow her in. Both failed. By dusk she was in the breakers. She was headed for the beach and struck. Her crew was taken off in the breeches buoy.

Such are the perils which the guardians of the coast are compelled to face each winter. Yet through it all they keep their lights burning except when overwhelmed by disaster. Without them navigation of Uncle Sam's coasts would be well nigh impossible.

WOMEN NAVAL NURSES.

Expert Treatment For Jack Tar in Uncle Sam's Hospitals.

If congress follows the lead of Secretary Moody and indorses the recommendation of Surgeon General Rixey, the United States navy will soon have a corps of women nurses regularly enlisted in the hospital service, with suitable uniforms and adequate pay.

The nurse corps of the army has already proved a great success, and there seems no apparent reason why Uncle Sam's sailors should not also have the benefit of expert nursing. There is no notion of putting female nurses on board warships, from which



"A MINISTERING ANGEL."

women are rigidly excluded by the regulations of the service. The plan is to employ them merely in shore hospitals.

There are about a hundred trained nurses in the army corps. The navy will have fifty to begin with, it is thought, that number being sufficient to provide a few for each of the shore hospitals. They will be recruited as the war department recruits its nurse corps, by subjecting applicants to a rigid ordeal of examination not only as to their knowledge of the business, but also in regard to their fitness physically and otherwise for the work required of them. Their pay, \$100 a month, will be sufficiently high to attract many times as many candidates as can be employed.

The fifty nurses or thereabouts recruited for the navy will be, every one of them, first class experts. They will be graduates of institutions, of which there are quite a number in this country, which require several years of training in hospital and other work as a preliminary to the granting of a diploma. Most of them will know enough about medicine to prescribe for patients in emergencies and if need be to diagnose, a much more difficult branch of the doctor's business.

The employment of women nurses in military establishments is a new departure that is likely to be watched with interest by foreign powers. This country was the first to organize a female nurse corps as an adjunct to its military service. In England, however, women nurses are employed to teach the art of nursing to men in both army and navy hospitals, a noteworthy recognition of their superiority in work of this kind.

MARS AND MATRIMONY.

British Secretary of War Capitulates to Cupid.

The forthcoming marriage of Mr. William St. John Brodrick, the British secretary for war, is the second venture of the English statesman in the matrimonial field. Mr. Brodrick has been a widower for about a year.

The lady of his choice, Miss Madeline Stanley, is the elder of Lady Jennie's two daughters. Her father, Lady



WILLIAM ST. JOHN BRODRICK. Lady Jennie's first husband, was the second son of the second Baron Stanley of Aldersley.

Mr. William St. John Brodrick is the son and heir of Viscount Middleton. He is forty-six years old, for twenty-two of which he has had a seat in the house of commons. He has been in the war office with but slight intervals since 1886 and was made secretary of state for that department in succession to Lord Lansdowne and has had to bear the brunt of criticisms showered upon his office in connection with the South African war.

What He Followed. "What profession do you follow?" "I follow the medical profession. I'm an undertaker."—Town Topics.

ODD FELLOWS.

Some Advice to Noble Grands—Triple Link Notes.

Be one of the successful noble grands by applying this advice to yourself—"Don't worry, but work." Fussy, fretful, timorous worrying only increases the difficulties ahead and robs one of the power to clear the real obstacles out of the path, says the Lodge Record. If your sister lodges seem to be forging ahead of you, don't worry, but save all your strength to grapple with practical problems of how to make your own lodge meetings more interesting, how to get more members, how to do better degree work, how to have larger attendance meetings, etc. Concentrated, well organized, carefully conducted lodge work nine times out of ten means success.

Two million four hundred and forty-four thousand members have been initiated into the I. O. O. F. since its organization in 1830. The relief expended amounts to \$88,559,000.

The seal of the sovereign grand lodge and the seal of the grand lodge of Tennessee are almost identically alike, the principal difference being change of wording from "The Sovereign Grand Lodge" to "Grand Lodge of Tennessee."

The teaching of Odd Fellowship is especially adapted to give to men's minds the most disinterested motives and the most generous impulses—Odd Fellows' Herald.

A lodge should always remember to come together for good, to labor in the interest of benevolence and brotherly love.

Nothing is so important to a lodge as efficiency in degree work.

The growth of Odd Fellowship in the past year is unprecedented.



The administration of Ogden H. Fethers has closed in a blaze of glory, says the Pythian Knight, and his successor, Supreme Chancellor Tracy R. Bangs, should have our earnest support in his efforts to perpetuate the policy outlined by his illustrious predecessor.

The convention of 1902 cost the supreme lodge almost \$50,000. Twenty thousand dollars of this amount, however, was donated by the city of San Francisco.

The supreme lodge has given the knights of Canton, O., privilege to solicit funds from lodges for the McKinley memorial fund under dispensation of grand chancellors.

The endowment rank is a constitutional branch of the order and deserves the support of the entire membership.

The order of Rathbone Sisters is recognized by most of the grand domains and is growing more popular each year and is acknowledged to be of great benefit to the order wherever organized.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Have Your Boys Join the Order, Bench Shavings.

If you have a boy eighteen years old or over, why not take him into the best order on earth and let him enjoy the good thing you have with you, and in your declining years, when you need his brotherly care, have him with you in all that you do? If the A. O. U. W. is all right, and you know it is, why not have your son share it with you? Get after the boys.—Loyal Workman.

The grand master workman of Nebraska has set before the brethren of that jurisdiction the task of gaining first place before June 1, 1903, and they are responding heartily to his suggestion.

In one month recently the order disbursed to widows and orphans of deceased members \$1,004,424.00.

Michigan's plan of offering cash prizes to lodges making the largest net gains in membership from July 1 to Jan. 1 is proving successful.

One of the most successful methods of building up the order in cities where there are a number of lodges is the holding of class initiations.



Sept. 1 the order had in good standing 701,225 members, a great number to be banded together under one management.

The death losses for August were still lower than even the low list for July, being only \$420,000 as against \$450,000 for July and \$2,000 less than the loss for August, 1901.

The order had a total cash balance on hand Sept. 1 of \$1,725,716.34.

From letters received we are inclined to believe that fully 90 per cent of our members now believe there is necessity for some kind of readjustment, says the Modern Woodman. As yet very few have decided as to the plan.

Fraternl Mystic Circle. Recent reports show good gains in many jurisdictions.

The order's past and present history has marked it as one of those societies which have carefully scrutinized each petition for membership by a rigid medical examination in connection with the moral fitness of the candidate.

The order recently adopted the national fraternal congress table of rates recommended to all fraternal beneficial societies as the lowest rate providing monthly assessments which will safely mature the certificates to the beneficiaries when death occurs to a member.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line. Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head at 7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7.50 a. m., 8.50 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. 1.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton. Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 7.10 a. m., 7.30 a. m. and 10.40 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

Plains Loop. Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.

Christian Shore Loop. Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.

\*Omitted Sundays. \*Omitted holidays. }Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent. WINSLOW T. PERKINS, Superintendent.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6.10, 6.45, 7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.05, 12.05 p. m. \*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6.20, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m. Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 6.10 a. m.

\*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

\*\*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot. \*\*\*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

Runs to Staples' store only. Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 6.35 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9.35 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10.30, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 5.45 a. m. and every hour until 9.45 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10.45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

Low Round-Trip Rates.

—VIA—CLYDE LIKE, Charleston, Jacksonville and all lines on to Florida.

SAVANNAH LINE, Savannah, Jacksonville, Florida and the South.

SAVE MONEY 50c TO NEW YORK

—BY—GOING SOUTH

Jamaica, Bermuda, Nassau and Cuba.

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BOSTON & MAINE R.

EASTERN DIVISION. Winter Arrangement. (In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth For Boston—3.47, 7.20, 8.15, 10.33 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m. For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45, 5.22, 8.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, 8.34, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m. For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—1.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.15, 2.40, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 1.00, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.40 p. m. Sunday, 4.30, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.50, 9.00, a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 1.50 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.25, a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.19, 9.47, a. m., 3.50, 6.25 p. m. Sunday, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.32, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.39 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.13, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sunday, 6.26, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.19, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.24, 5.11, 6.37 p. m. Sunday, 6.35, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch. Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30, a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.49, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.07 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.

Epping—9.22 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.32 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave. Concord—7.45, 10.25, a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond—9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.

Epping—9.23 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.15 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47, a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.







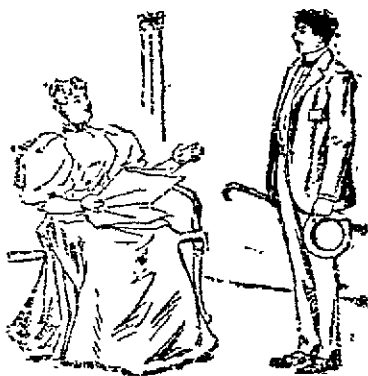
# HARD ON MOTHER.

Some Portsmouth Mothers Know Well How Hard It Is.

A mother's cares are never light and it's no wonder. Backache and other kidney ills increase her daily burden. There is one sure way to make the burden lighter. Let a Portsmouth mother show you how.

Mrs. A. G. Mace, of 12 Madison street, says: "My little girl had weak kidneys. I believe she inherited the complaint. Her trouble was non-retention of the kidney secretions. I employed physicians and used many remedies advertised, but until I obtained Doan's Kidney Pills at Philbrick's pharmacy nothing did her any good. They helped her so much and gave such relief to the child that I am very grateful for having my attention drawn to them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



## LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

**HAUGH,**  
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR  
20 High Street.

**W. E. Paul**  
RANGES

—AND—  
**PARLOR STOVES**  
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as: Enamel Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware (both grades), Nickel Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts.

39 to 45 Market Street

**OLIVER W. HAM.**

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

**Furniture Dealer**

**Undertaker.**

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Haynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

# BANKERS CONFERENCE

They Meet And Discuss Financial Questions.

American Association Now In Session In New Orleans.

Addresses On Important Topics Delivered By Well-Known Men.

New Orleans, Nov. 12.—The second day's session of the American Bankers' association was resumed at 10 o'clock, after prayer by Bishop Rauxell.

Under a suspension of rules, Mr. Kittredge, the secretary of the bureau of education, said a few words about the bank clerks' institute, in addition to the formal report made by him yesterday.

John L. Hamilton, chairman of the committee on fidelity insurance, took up the report of that committee, which was formally presented yesterday.

The call of states was deferred until later.

The discussion of various important questions then began. Horace White was called upon to deliver an address on Assets, Currency, which was followed with great interest.

Mr. White said in part: "Let me explain what we mean by assets currency. This is a phrase peculiar to our own country. Properly speaking, all bank notes are assets currency; since their goodness depends upon the assets of the issuing bank. This is true of our own National Bank notes, since the bonds deposited in the treasury as security for them are assets of the issuing bank. So the distinctive feature of assets currency, as we use the term, is that the bank itself holds all the assets on which the goodness of the notes depends, instead of depositing some part of them in the public treasury. The reason for lodging a portion of them in the treasury is to guard against loss through bad investment, fraudulent management, or robbery. These banking risks exist always and everywhere. Yet assets currency prevails in all civilized countries except the United States and that part of Great Britain called England. It exists in Scotland and Ireland, as well as on the continent of Europe. Bank notes secured by assets not under the control of the issuing bank are the very rare exception to a general rule."

Mr. White devoted much of his address to a discussion of the Fowler bill, embodying the principle of assets currency which was before congress last winter.

"Assets currency," said Mr. White, "ought to be better than government notes, because the assets of the banks consist of the circulating properties of the country. If these assets are not good, nothing is good. If they were not good, the government could not long exist: The assets of the bank are partly cash and partly claims upon the producers and holders of the country's wealth of every description. The government has nothing but the right to tax, and this is ineffectual only in so far as the producing power of the country in which the capital and deposit of the banks are invested, is profitably employed."

"One feature of the Indianapolis plan of assets currency has not attracted the attention that it deserves. It provides that the government shall hold a five per cent. redemption fund for all bank notes as now; also a five per cent. guarantee fund, with the power to replenish it by taxation when needed; also a permanent lien on the assets of failed banks and on the shareholders' liability, for the redemption of the notes of such banks. Having supplied the government in this way with the means of redemption of bank notes, it provides that the treasury shall receive at par all such notes in payments to itself except for duties on imports, and that it shall not pay them to its own creditors without their consent. Under this plan, therefore, the noteholder can lose nothing, because he can use the notes in payment to the government, and the government cannot lose, because it is armed with the power to recoup itself."

Mr. Clark Williams spoke on "The More Adequate Protection of Municipal Bonds Through the Certification by Trust Companies and he said in part:

"Public officials are usually unfamiliar with the methods well established in the issue of other securities and often are even without experience in the issue of municipal bonds because of the frequent change in official tenure, yet this county supervisor or

that city clerk must superintend according to his own uncertain methods, or under the direction of the purchaser, the preparation and negotiation of these bonds, which find their way into the vaults of savings banks. The investor receives securities which are printed or cheaply lithographed on blanks, obtainable from any stationer or printer. If their preparation is so elaborate as to require the use of plates, after they have served their purpose, these are considered of small value, and are apt to fall into improper hands. The result has been that in no case of security have errors in issue been so common, or duplication and fraud been so widely carried on, as in municipal bonds. Besides the abundant opportunity for error in the preparation and execution of bonds, the prevailing method, or lack of method of issue, is almost an invitation to the unscrupulous to duplicate parts of or entire issues.

"The evidences of Federal obligations are surrounded with safeguards. Corporations have long attained the same result in the issue of their securities through the instrumentality of the trust companies.

"Municipal officials are beginning to realize the virtue of this protection in the issue of their bonds."

Cornelius A. Pugsley delivered an address on "Emergency Circulation" of which the following is an abstract: "It behooves the bankers of this country and the legislative bodies of the country to prepare such an emergency currency as will take the place of clearing-house certificates and relieve the distress which attends not only a great panic, but that results from a demand for additional circulation in the moving of the corps and the undue contractions of the currency resulting from the accumulations from customs deposited in the United States treasury, which occur almost periodically each year.

"Various plans have been evolved for the reform of the monetary system, and a number of bills have been introduced in congress during recent years for the purpose of giving greater elasticity to the currency.

"I do not believe the American people are yet ready for an asset currency, pure and simple, or for such a radical departure in our currency system as is provided for in the Fowler bill. I believe, however, that an emergency currency engrafted upon our present system, might prove beneficial, and would also test the working of an asset currency, to which we may have to come when the government bonds are no longer available as security. Such an emergency circulation, I believe, might be had, if the present law should be amended, so as to permit all national banks holding government bonds as security for circulation to issue ten per cent. additional currency on the amount of bonds deposited with the secretary of the treasury, the same to be taxed at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and also providing that all banks having a surplus fund equal to twenty per cent. of their capital should be authorized to issue ten per cent. of asset currency to be secured by approved bonds or by bills receivable specially set apart for that purpose, as in the Bank of France."

Mr. A. O. Kittredge spoke on "The Investigation and Audit of Trust Companies," his remarks being in part as follows:

"Modern conditions demand regular and systematic investigation and report and audit in all divisions of business. The trust company, which, in the short time that it has been before the public, has been exempt from various rules, should be no exception in this regard. Banks are systematically examined while trust companies are occasionally examined by representatives of the banking department of the different states. Banks have reached a basis that might be described as uniformity in accounting. On the other hand, trust companies are yet so new that in various directions their accounting keeping is crude.

"In the prospectus of various trust companies we find paraded at the head of the list, from twenty to twenty-five per cent. whose high standing in the community it is supposed gives credit to the company with which they are connected.

"The public does not stop to think that at best a very small number of men stand for the actual transactions and policy of a company doing business. Such, however, is the case, and the trustees, high minded men as they very generally are, require the services of an expert examiner from time to time, in order that they may know that these put in immediate charge of the affairs of the company are not mismanaging their trust. On the other hand, the stockholders and the public at large have rights likewise in this regard."

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

# EXETER HAPPENINGS.

Baseball And Track Athletics Engage Attention At Academy.

Aged Lady, Recently Badly Injured, May Recover.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, N. H., Nov. 12.

Now that the football season is over at Phillips-Exeter, the thoughts of the students turn to the track and baseball teams. For the past five or six years Exeter has had the best preparatory school track team in New England. This year the chances look very slim for a successful team. There are but five in school who have won their track "E's": Capt. Brill of the football eleven, who throws the hammer; Allen and Butterfield, half milers; Whitcomb, who holds the school record in the high jump, and Brown, the bicycle rider. Butterfield will not be able to compete this year, however, as he will not have wholly recovered from an attack of appendicitis, which he had last June. As the bicycle-race will not take place next June with Andover, Brown will go out of commission. Thus Brill, Whitcomb and Capt. Allen, with a few men who have won their "AEA's" will be the nucleus from which Coach Connors will build up next year's team.

The outlook for the baseball team is much brighter, in fact it is brighter than it has been for years. There has returned to school last spring's crack battery, Capt. Cooney, c. and Cook, p. Other men back are McGraw, second base; Leigh, short stop, and Hein, center field. There is an abundance of new material, perhaps among those best known being McCarthy and Harris of Haverhill high school, Hottenan of Amesbury high and Lawrence, a fast local player. The candidates indulged in full practice this year. Manager Weiss has prepared an excellent schedule which opens with the University of Maine. Coach Robinson will again be in charge.

A few evenings ago Mrs. Lydia M. Frost of Auburn street fell down stairs at her home. A physician was hastily summoned and for a few moments it was impossible to ascertain whether she was alive or not. A large gash was also cut in her head. She is now resting comfortably and although she is seventy-five years of age there are great hopes for her recovery.

The funeral services of James I. Woodwin were held at the Methodist church this afternoon. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. William Woods. The burial was in the Exeter cemetery under the direction of O. A. Flanning. The bearers were members of the Grand Army post, to which Mr. Goodwin belonged.

At the regular monthly meeting of the National alliance of the Unitarian church tomorrow afternoon Miss Paine Towle will read a paper upon "Capital Punishment."

Rev. George W. Buckham of Salem, Mass., gave a lecture on "Salem and Witchcraft" at the Robinson Female seminary this afternoon.

The academy is receiving its fourth carload of soft coal, which has come direct from the mining regions in Pennsylvania. Over one hundred tons has already been consumed in heating the plant this fall.

A case of measles has been reported to the board of health. The large number of diphtheria cases has not begun to diminish as yet.

The first copies of the first edition of "The Real Diary of a Real Boy" from the Everett press of Boston were received in Exeter last evening. The author is Judge Henry A. Shute of this town. The book contains 135 pages and retails for a dollar.

There was a meeting of the school teachers at the sub-grammar room at half past three this afternoon.

The slaters have their work about half finished on Hoyt hall. The chimney and gable of the hall are up.

Compelled by ill health, Rev. Dr. Edward Goodridge will on Saturday, Nov. 22, sail for Europe on a short vacation.

THE HORSE IN THE ARMY.

Bicycles and Automobiles May Be Useful, But Never Supercede Him.

Military experts seemed disposed to

run new things into the ground. When the bicycle came out it was proposed to organize bicycle regiments. Of course it would be a good thing to have wheels at hand in certain emergencies, but the wheel would be of practically no use to an army conducting operations in any ordinary country. It could not be made use of on a march nor in action. With roads filled with moving columns of men and teams it would be impossible for wheelmen to get along. If all were mounted on wheels they would simply pile up. In an emergency it would be possible to send a small force quickly from one point to another if there were a good road, but even then the horse would be much better. In action nothing could be done with the wheel, because the machine could not be taken over any ground where a battle would be fought.

Now the experts are experimenting with the automobile. Some of the Europeans have an idea that something wonderful can be done with the new machine in a military way. It is even proposed to utilize it for making charges. It would indeed be a formidable front that would be presented if a line of the machines could be sent against an enemy, but where could a piece of ground be found over which they could charge? They would be more dangerous to their occupants than to the foe. Before they had gone half a mile they would be heaped up in ditches or tangled up with fences, and in the wrecks the occupants would be put out of action.

The auto might be useful in sending a flying column to a given point, for it has greater speed than the horse. A thousand machines could take a large force a long distance in a very short time, but in practice the speed of such a column could not be much greater than that of a cavalry troop. There would be enough breakdowns to block the road and probably they would pile up in fine style. The horse does not pile up. He seldom falls, and if he does the others get around or over him and the column goes on. Ten thousand men mounted could probably be moved twenty miles as quickly as in automobiles.

Indeed, it will be difficult to get any machine to supplant the horse in movements of large bodies of men over all kinds of country. Such movements require something in the nature of instinct on the part of the motive power. It must be able to jump fences, avoid mudholes and dodge trees. It needs the horse sense of the horse to meet the requirements of movements of that kind, and the horse will remain master of the field, though the occupation is one from which he would no doubt prefer to be relieved in favor of his horseless rival that has no nerves to respond to bullet wounds.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Nov. 13.

Miss Mary C. Brooks has returned from a two weeks' visit in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Waite are visiting in Lawrence, Mass., their former home.

At the regular meeting of Naval lodge, A. F. and A. M., on Wednesday evening, degrees were worked on two candidates and three applications were voted upon.

Whipple lodge, I. O. G. T., met on Wednesday evening.

The harvest supper of the Second Methodist church will be served this evening in the vestry, from six until eight o'clock. After the supper there is to be an entertainment.

The next important local event is the sale and dramatic entertainment of the Good Templars, which is scheduled for Nov. 19.

A number of our young men are planning to see the Harvard-Yale football game on Nov. 22. Others expect to take in the Dartmouth-Brown game in Manchester on the same date.

BUFFALO BILL TO RETIRE.

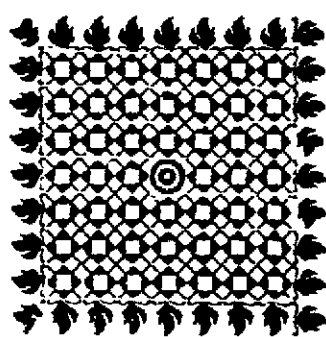
Buffalo Bill has announced that he has given the last exhibition of his Wild West show in the United States. For two years he will tour Europe, and will then devote all his time to his interests in the West, which include mines, ranches and a new hotel at Cody, Wyo., and his rough rider college in the same town. He said:

"My show was something new under the sun when it started, has visited every nook and corner of the new world and the old, and the time is near when I should bid the public farewell."

Keep your eyes open and be sure that when you ask for Perry Davis' Painkiller you get just that and nothing else. Use it promptly to cure cramps, diarrhoea and all other bowel complaints in summer.

**PENNYROYAL PILLS**

Original and Only Genuine. For the relief of all kinds of female ailments, such as irregularities, pain, etc. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.



**TRUSSES**

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of Shoulder Braces Supporters AND Suspensories Always on hand.

**PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY**



SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

Now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

**J. H. Gardiner**

10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

The only new announcement that can be said of the celebrated

**7-20-4**

10c CIGAR

As the sales are constantly increasing in the old territory and meeting with big success in new fields.

**E. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,**  
Manchester, N. H.

**STANDARD BRAND,**  
Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

**THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT**

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works,

and has received the commendation of the most Architects and Constructors generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

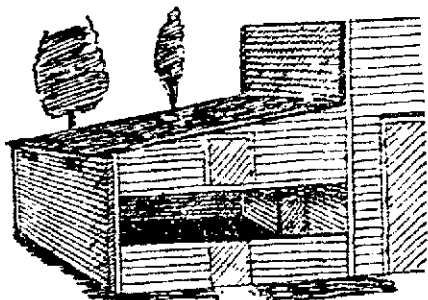


## FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

### A GOOD SHEEP RUN.

A Covered Yard For the Shelter and Protection of a Small Flock.

Sheep are naturally rather timid, tender, inoffensive animals, and for the safety and thrift of a small flock a covered yard is valuable. It is not necessary for it to be costly, but it should be well protected from the weather and have a dry floor. If it can be conveniently built as an addition to the barn and have a door opening into it directly from the barn door, so much the better, in which case it should be



SHEEP RUN OR SHED.

made high enough so that grain and the like can be stored in the loft above, as suggested in the accompanying cut. A shed twenty feet square will afford room sufficient for a flock of forty sheep. It will give sixty feet of feeding room, or a foot and a half of rack for each sheep, and that is perfectly ample. Occasionally the upper part, if occupied with nothing else, can be utilized to good advantage as a lambing shed, in which the ewes about to bring lambs may be safely accommodated. If employed for this purpose, a gradually sloping passage, with bars across every nine inches to give foothold, should be used.

The front of the shed, as can be seen, is half open, a thing most desirable for sheep in that they need fresh air and are able to withstand much cold if only kept dry. The manure, too, may be left in such a shed the whole winter, and if sufficient litter is furnished the sheep will trample it so hard that there will be no disagreeable odors from it.

The shed, of course, will need feed racks all around on three sides, and there may be short racks on each side of the doorway, which will add something to the rack room. It is desirable to have the open part, if possible, face the south.—Cor. Ohio Farmer.

### APPLE POMACE.

An Old Question With Renewed Importance This Season.

The excessive rains and cool weather of the growing season of 1902 have seriously curtailed the corn crop. In this juncture it is suggested that apple pomace be ensiled and fed during the coming winter as a supplement to corn silage or corn fodder. The experience of four years with apple pomace silage at the Vermont station, using over twenty cows, is a unit in affirming the nearly equivalent, if not, indeed, quite equivalent, feeding values of apple pomace and corn silage. No undesirable results whatsoever have followed its use. Cows continuously and heartily fed have not shrunk, but, on the contrary, have held up their milk flows remarkably well. Neither does the milk nor the butter seem injured in any respect. Inasmuch, however, as reports of severe shrinkage occurring coincident with the use of apple pomace are current, care is advised in feeding it at the outset.

**Why Not Try It?**  
Apple pomace needs no special care in ensiling. If leveled from time to time as put into the silo and left to itself uncovered and unweighed, it does well. Fifteen pounds a day per cow has been fed at this station with entire satisfaction. In brief, apple pomace makes as much milk as does corn silage, makes as rich milk as does corn silage and makes as good butter as does corn silage. It is readily eaten by cows, it keeps well in the silo, and it will help out the winter's feeding.—J. C. Hills, Vermont.

### Fall and Winter Lettuce.

Lettuce has become recognized more as a fall, winter and spring crop than a summer, and it is extensively used because of its appearance in the market when most other vegetables are out of season. The south, east and west are engaged in raising lettuce, and it is supplied to the markets from early fall to late spring. There is no need of better paying crop if one can supply fresh tender lettuce at a season when the market is not glutted, but lettuce must be tender and not coarse. It is necessary that it should grow rapidly from the start. Slow growth makes the leaves coarse and unpalatable. This can best be accomplished by raising the seed in boxes or cold frames and then by transplanting later to a highly enriched open garden. In the fall of course it must be raised almost entirely under glass frames, but as the crop is a quick grower this can be done until very late in the season. It is even possible to raise lettuce in winter under glass where sheltering buildings keep out the cold. The plants need to be protected from frost, but otherwise they can endure quite a low temperature.—American Cultivator.

### A Goose Trouble.

Rhode Island geese, whose fame has gone out through all the land, have developed a mysterious and deadly disease named by the scientists septicaemia. Its cause is as yet not ascertained, and only hygienic preventive treatment is suggested.

## ALFALFA ROOTS.

Wonderful Growth and Ability to Seek Water Deep in the Ground.

That alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant is well known. An Oronotago county, N. Y., correspondent of Orange Judd Farmer says: "Hankit Worker, one of the leading dairy farmers of this county, brought me the most perfectly cultured root I ever saw. The upper portion had been destroyed by a leach of the soil. The missing portion was carefully estimated at 2½ feet long. The preserved portion measures 12 feet in inches. This plant was from a field sown in April, 1901. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand on a high knoll. At a depth of thirty inches is a layer of very hard conglomerate or cemented gravel. Below that is coarse, sharp sand. The discovery of this sand led to the opening of a bed and the destruction of the hill. Gradually the excavation had undermined the meadow, and the thick, fibrous roots of the alfalfa plants have formed very pretty draperies for the cave. Mr. Worker at considerable trouble undertook to save the system of a finely developed plant and succeeded perfectly.

### Tracing the Long Taproot.

After clearing the sand from the great mass of fibrous roots at the lowest extremity, he followed the taproot straight up to the stratum of conglomerate, which had to be broken up with a sledge hammer. Through this adamant crust the root had managed to penetrate in a zigzag course for six inches until the sand was reached. Except for the crinkling of the root in this part it is not otherwise deformed by this rocky soil. Having once found its way through, it continued to expand and make room for itself. The diameter is quite uniform from the surface of the ground to a point about eleven feet in the earth and is the size of an ordinary lead pencil. At that point the bushing habit begins, and the remaining five feet is most accurately described as a long and heavy horse tail. Of course the feeding roots must at one time have been developed near the surface, and there is evidence all along this taproot of the former existence of rootlets which have been absorbed or sloughed off.

## PIG PORK.

Hasty Little Wenings Hastened Along For Quick Sale.

The day of the four-year-old steer is past. No up to date stockman thinks in these days of rapid growth of feeding a steer after he has passed his thirtieth month. In the same way the big hog of 300 to 500 pounds weight has also disappeared. A young animal makes its most rapid growth during the first days of its existence. The rate of growth decreases gradually with age. The secret of success in swine raising, then, is to sell the animal as soon as it ceases to convert feed into flesh with profit. This means, of course, a quick maturing type, and the result is "pig pork." The pig has been forced by a sort of hothouse process to make at 200 pounds a close imitation of a fully matured hog, just as baby beef has by special development and selection been made to take the place of the ripened steer. Keep no pigs during the winter months except for breeding purposes. Sows should farrow in March or April, and with their litters well protected against inclement weather they will get a good start, so that the husky little weaners will go on summer pastures in fine order.

### What Sows a Little Pig to Market.

Good pastures should be the place of resistance of young porkers' diet, with maddings and skim milk on the side, garnished with charcoal, and don't forget that a pig takes water like a duck. A most successful pig feeder in St. Louis county has a clean pond where pigs may swim and cool themselves, and they are always clean. Finish off Mr. Packer with a little corn and put the money he brings in your Christmas stocking. Then you will know what Mother Goose meant when she handed down the classic line, "This little pig went to market." Most farmers will wait to raise two litters a year, but if cost of production is carefully followed up the spring farrows will undoubtedly pay best if they are kept growing.—Rural World.

### Budded Peach Trees.

Little peach trees that were budded this year and are now in good condition may be taken up about November and safely kept over winter in a cool, damp cellar, but their roots must not be allowed to get dry or they will be damaged. They should have their roots covered with earth the same as if they were heeled in out of doors, and they must be moistened from time to time, unless the cellar is very damp, which is not likely to be the case. They can be set in nursery rows next year or into the orchard next spring.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

### Agricultural Notes.

Maine is forming a sweet corn growers' union for the purpose of securing better prices from the packers.

Hot weather and rank growth are said to be the cause of cracking in turnips.

The New York experiment station has received from the Washington agricultural department its quota of Chinese ladybugs for experimental purposes in combating San Jose scale.

Don't forget that winter supply of road dust for the law.

### Long Island Yarn of Gardiner.

Long Island Yarn of Gardiner is growing (and) in a garden plant. The tops are excellent for seasoning soups, and the lower part of the stalk is eaten raw, like celery.

Apple pomace is a good feed for cows, according to recent experiments.

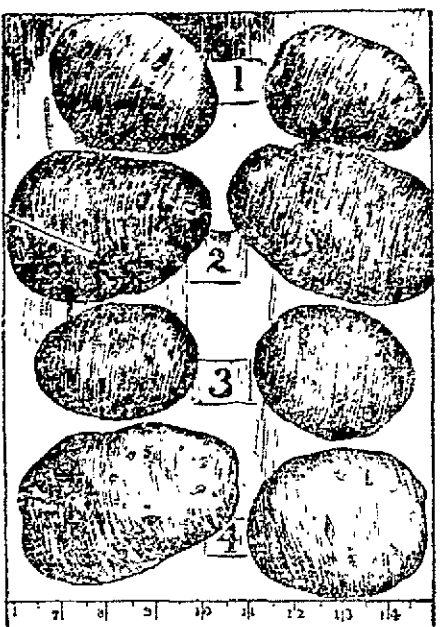
## FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

### POPULAR POTATOES.

Varieties Early and Late That Have Made Good Yields in Ohio.

Among the varieties of potatoes tested at the Ohio agricultural station in 1901 the ten which gave the longest yield in order of yield were Northern Beauty, Quick Crop, Maine's Early, Thorngate, Early Norwood, Early Fortune, Pioneer, Roberts, Early Rose and Pat's Choice.

Of those tested the past five years the ten leading varieties in point of



1. LIVINGSTON. 2. PROLIFIC ROSE. 3. BRUCE'S CHANCE. 4. ENORMOUS. 5. THORNGATE. 6. EARLY NORWOOD. 7. EARLY FORTUNE. 8. PIONEER. 9. ROBERTS. 10. PAT'S CHOICE.

yield were Enormous, Livingston, Early Trumbull, Uncle Sam, Sir William, Sir Walter Raleigh, Rover, Maine's Early, Thorngate, Suffolk Beauty and Carman No. 3.

The following varieties are recommended, especially for market:

Early—Early Trumbull, Early Thorngate, Rover, Early Harvest and Early Ohio.

Late—Livingston, Whiton's White Mammoth, Enormous, Sir Walter Raleigh and Carman No. 3.

The following are recommended especially for home use: Early Trumbull, Early Harvest, Livingston, Pat's Choice and Uncle Sam.

## CIDER AND VINEGAR.

To Keep the Former Sweet and Make the Latter Strong.

To keep cider sweet it should be made of good apples, as late as possible, be carefully strained to remove all pips, etc., allowed to settle for a day or two and then barreled and kept as cool as possible, giving no more vent than is necessary, says a New England Homestead writer. As soon as the first fermentation is over bung tightly. Keep cool and expose to the air as little as possible. Cider can be kept perfectly sweet by scalding and skimming and bottling and sealing tightly while hot. The keeping of cider with preservatives and antiseptics is another matter and directions should be obtained from the manufacturers.

The conditions for making vinegar of cider are the opposite of those for keeping the cider sweet. Heat and exposure to the air are what produce the change from sour cider to vinegar. Put the cider into barrels. Those which have been used for vinegar before are preferable. Fill them about two-thirds full and put in a warm place, with a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees. Leave out the bung so the air can get in. A piece of mosquito netting can be placed over the bung hole. A low shed is a good place in summer, and near the furnace in winter.

### Factory and Home Practice.

Very large factories generally use generators filled with birch shavings, through which the liquid is allowed to drip slowly. Good winter apples will make vinegar strong enough for all uses if properly treated, but very early apples usually give thin, watery cider, which requires mixing with stronger cider or the addition of sugar or molasses. For family use a good way is to put a large barrel containing a small quantity of good, strong cider in a warm place and every week or two add a small quantity of sour cider. In this way a supply of vinegar can be had all the time.

### Keeping Roots and Cabbages.

Roots kept well buried in pits like potatoes, less covering being required, and carrots also. Parsnips may be left in the ground where grown, digging supplies in mild weather. Preserving is not injurious to them, but rather beneficial, increasing the sweetness. Cabbage usually keeps well in double rows, heads inverted, covering lightly with straw, then some soil on top, but not more than will nearly cover the upturned roots.

### What Others Say.

Successful dairymen can be summed up in two words: Clean.

This great American nation is the greatest oil robber on earth.

There's no farm power like gasoline engines.

Have a rural telephone route. Many thirty farmhouses are now united in this manner.

### Alfalfa is far ahead of all other forage plants known.

Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and turkeys do well and make a wonderful growth on straight alfalfa.

Chickens of all ages are flocks, as great flocks as many human beings are who make chickens.

## CHOICE FEEDERS.

They Are Indicated by General Form, Quality and Constitution.

If the animals in one grade of stockers and feeders are more uniform than in the others, it is in the choice grade. It may be said that we demand in choice stockers and feeders, first, the ability to finish as choice or prime steers, and second, the ability to make economical gains in flesh and fat, and we look for both of these tendencies in the form, quality and constitution. The general form should be low set, deep, broad and compact rather than high, thin, narrow and loosely made. Stockers and feeders should be low set or on short legs, because animals of this conformation are almost invariably good feeders and capable of early maturity. They should be deep, broad and compact because this conformation indicates good constitution, capacity for growth and for producing ultimately a relatively high percentage of the most valuable cuts. Select feeders with broad, flat backs and long, level rumps. They should possess straight top and underlines which should be nearly parallel; should be low at the flanks, thus forming good depth, for the barrel of stockers and feeders as well as dairy cows should be roomy. An animal which is too panicky, however, is objectionable to the butcher. The matter of low flanks should be emphasized, as it is an almost unfailing sign of good constitution and good feeding quality. It should be borne in mind that the stocker and feeder, thin in flesh and largely destitute of external or surface fat, affords the best possible opportunity of determining the covering of natural flesh characteristic of the animal.

### Smooth Outline and Mild Eye.

Secure as much smoothness of outline as is consistent with low flesh, being especially careful to avoid too great prominence in hips, tail head and shoulders. Avoid rough, open shoulders, sway backs and large, coarse heads with small eyes set in the side of the head. Short, broad heads and short, thick necks indicate strong tendencies toward beefmaking. A large, prominent and mild eye is to be desired. The mild eye denotes that the animal has a quiet disposition, which all feeders know is so desirable in a steer intended for the feed lot. The distance between eye and horn should be short, and the horn should be flat and of medium fineness rather than round and coarse. The lower jaw should be heavily coated with muscle. The muzzle, lips and mouth should be large, but not coarse.

### Good General Quality.

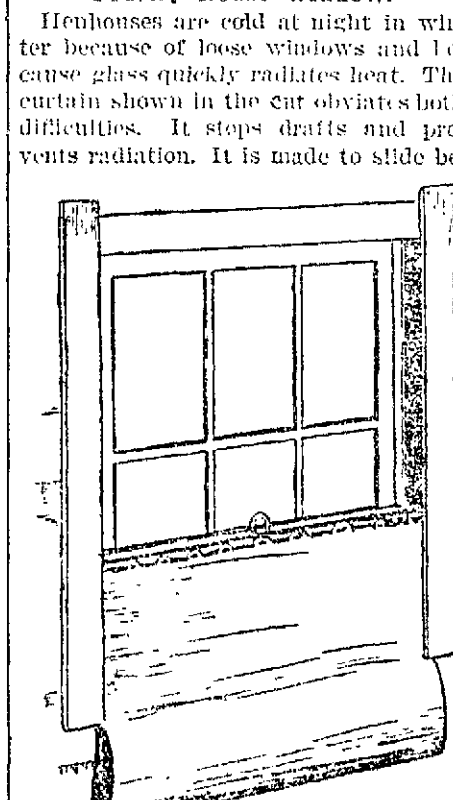
It is well to distinguish between what might be called general quality and handling quality. By general quality is meant general refinement of external conformation as seen in the head, horn, bone, compactness and smoothness of outline. General quality is affected by nothing so much as by breeding. Good quality is seldom found in a plainly bred steer, but is generally characteristic of a well bred animal. While it is a characteristic that involves many points and is difficult to describe, it is this characteristic more than any other that we depend upon as indicating that the animal has within it the possibility of making a prime steer.

### Desirable Handling Quality.

Good handling quality indicates that the possessor is a good feeder. It shows that the animal is in good health or thrifty and capable of beginning to gain as soon as an abundance of food is supplied. We speak of cattle as possessing good handling quality when the skin is mellow and loose. A thick, mossy coat of hair of medium fineness and a moderately thick skin are desirable.—H. W. Mumford, Illinois Experiment Station.

### Poultry House Window.

Henhouses are cold at night in winter because of loose windows and because glass quickly radiates heat. The curtain shown in the cut obviates both difficulties. It stops drafts and prevents radiation. It is made to slide be-



WINDOW CURTAIN.

neath side pieces, since this keeps air from leaking in at the edges of the curtain. It hangs down below the window during the day and at night is raised to the hook above the window. Use closely woven burlap and nail a bath at the top to hold the ring and to keep the upper edge close to the window casing.—American Agriculturist.

### Apples Wrapped For Long Keeping.

Experiments from an experiment at the New Hampshire Experiment station are that for long keeping of apples wrapping is of decided advantage.

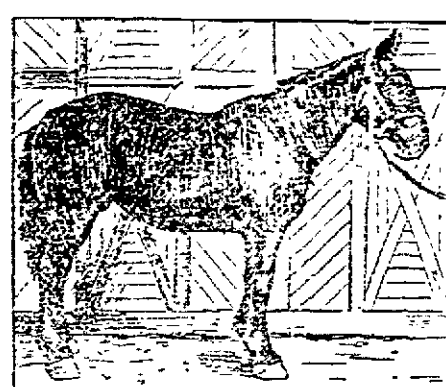
Light and heavy waxed paper, tissue paper and newspaper were used for wrapping, and there was but little difference in their effectiveness, newspaper being the most effective as the most expensive kind.

## FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

### HORSE FEEDING.

Alfalfa Makes a Steady and Weighty Beast—Some Other Points.

In comparing alfalfa and timothy as roughage for horses at the Utah experiment station, the result of six tests under varying conditions of work show



AFTER A SUMMER'S FEEDING ON ALFALFA.

that it is not as difficult to maintain the weights of horses when fed alfalfa as when fed timothy.

The cost of maintenance was greater in every case except one on timothy than on alfalfa.

The appearance of the horses in every comparison of alfalfa and timothy was in favor of the alfalfa fed horse.

When alfalfa and timothy were fed ad libitum, much greater quantities of alfalfa were consumed.

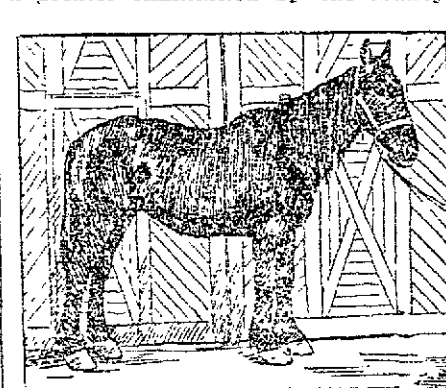
No ill results were noted on the health of the horses by long continued alfalfa feeding.

The amount of hay fed on most Utah farms could be reduced at least one-half. It may be economical to reduce the amount of hay and increase the amount of grain fed to horses.

It is evident from a study of the experiments that bran and shorts may be substituted for oats whenever the horses are fed alfalfa or timothy.

Twenty pounds of alfalfa per day proved sufficient to maintain the weights of horses weighing nearly 1,400 pounds when at rest. When at heavy work, 32.62 pounds of alfalfa per day was barely sufficient to maintain the weights of the same horses.

The greater consumption of water when horses are fed alfalfa results in a greater elimination by the kidneys,



AFTER A SUMMER'S FEEDING ON TIMOTHY.

but we have no evidence that this greater elimination is in any way detrimental to the health of horses.

The individuality of the animal is a potent factor both in food and water consumption.

Watering both before and after feeding is recommended.

It does not pay to grind grain for horse feeding.

Blanketing horses while at work, even in cold weather, proved a source of irritation to the horses and is not advised.

Cutting and mixing hay and grain is not a profitable practice.

Timothy hay cut into very short pieces makes the horse's mouth sore and in consequence there results a falling off in weight.

Alfalfa and clover cut into very fine pieces result in a greater gain than uncut alfalfa and clover.

### Stock Growers Want Statistics.

A measure to provide by law for gathering vital statistics on the live stock industry in the United States by the establishment of a bureau that would keep close watch of changes taking place is being urged by the National Live Stock association.

There are two points on which reliable information is very desirable this season. For example, there has been a wholesale slaughter of cows and heifers, and it is possible that this may result in scarcity of breeding cattle. If the exact status of this point could be determined, breeders would know just what to do. At present almost nothing is known in regard to the supply and demand for meat cattle. The country might be on the verge of a shortage, and no one could say such a shortage exists until it was actually here. The markets are controlled by the visible supply from day to day, and farmers may sell their stock at panic prices when the actual conditions do not justify so doing. More than 8,000,000 farmers and stock raisers are interested in live stock statistics.

### News and Notes.

The cooler weather makes fall plowing easier on the teams than spring plowing.

The International Live Stock exposition will be held at Chicago Nov. 23 to Dec. 6.

Cuba has removed the duty on the import of breeding cattle.

The consumption of sugar in the United States during 1901, calculated from the figures for 1901, will be approximately 2,500,000 tons, and the production, both cane and beet, will reach nearly 5,000,000 tons.

Sheep need some succulent feed in the winter months. Hays and silage aid in this respect through the winter months.

A fair to plentiful apple crop of quite uneven quality appears to sum up the situation.

## MARKETING CELERY.

Preparing the Plants From the Rows, the Trenches or the Storehouse.

During the early part of the season, or until the time for heavy frosts, marketing of celery will be done entirely from the rows where the crop is grown, later from the trenches and afterward from the storehouse. In preparing the celery for market from the rows where grown, it is not necessary to remove the entire root from the earth, but it may be cut off just below the surface of the soil by means of a stiff knife. Remove the outside leaves and trim the root evenly, pack in boxes and load on the wagon for removal to the washing house. The blanching boards should not be removed until necessary, and the trimmed celery must not be allowed to be exposed to the sun or wind for any length of time. It is well also to have a piece of canvas to protect the celery while it is on the wagon being transported to the washing house. In marketing from the trenches the process is practically the same as from the rows, except that the celery is already loosened from the soil and the roots can be removed more easily.

### In the Washroom.

Upon reaching the washing room the celery is immediately placed upon a rack consisting of wooden slats over a large trough and subjected to a spray of cold water to cool it and to remove the soil. After washing it is allowed to drain; then it is tied in bunches of twelve or more plants each, according to the size. The bunches are packed six in a box for first grade and eight or nine for second or third grade. These boxes should be practically airtight, and a lining of paper should be placed in them before packing the celery, or each bunch should be wrapped separately. The celery should be nearly dry before it is placed in the boxes and throughout the entire handling must be kept as cool as possible. The washhouse and its surroundings should be kept clean and free from any decomposing materials.

### Shipping in the Rough.

Several of the larger eastern growers now follow the plan of shipping in the rough. By this method only about two-thirds as many bunches can be placed in a car, but the expense of loading is greatly reduced. The celery is lifted from the field, a few of the outer leaves are pulled off and the root is trimmed roughly, after which the plants are tied in bunches of twelve to fourteen each by means of common binder twine. These bunches are loaded upon a low wagon and hurried to the car before the celery has had time to become wilted.—W. R. Beattie.

### CURING HAMS.

Good Old Fashioned Ways of Making Tasty Meats.

It is none too early to be acquiring any information that may be useful in "hog killing" time. The following directions are therefore reproduced from the Farm Journal, which believes them to be "the best rules for pork."

Hams and shoulders should be cured as soon as possible after the meat is cold all through. Place them on a board or table in the cellar, skin side down. Make a mixture in this proportion: For every hundred pounds of meat take four pounds of the best fine salt, two ounces of powdered saltpeter and four ounces of brown sugar. Rub this well into the hams all over and push some into the hook end and around the bone. Rub until they will take no more; let them lie on the board and in a week rub in the rest. Let them lie for about sixteen days altogether; then hang them up by a string through the hook in a cool, dark smokehouse.

### Smoking and Wrapping.

Keep up a good smoke from hickory chips smothered with sawdust during the day for two or three days. Keep in a cool place and before spring examine to see that no insects have deposited eggs. Dust a little cayenne pepper around the bone, wrap closely in brown paper, then with coarse muslin to fit the ham exactly and stitch tightly. Give a coat of whitewash or of chrome yellow and hang in a cool, dark, dry place.

### Curing in Pickle.

For curing them in pickle, which some prefer, though we do not, to a gallon of water take a pound and a half of salt, half a pound of sugar and half an ounce each of saltpeter and potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to enough to cover any amount of pork. Boil together until all dirt rises to the top and is skimmed off. When cold, pour it over the hams or pork, which may be pickled in this way. The meat must be well covered by it and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with saltpeter, which removes all the surface blood, leaving the meat fresh and clean.

### Use an Indirect Fertilizer.

Lime is not a commercial fertilizer in the strict sense, but an indirect fertilizer, which all farmers ought to be familiar with and use. Our farmers use lime about once in five years. They use it for two reasons—first, because they want it to act upon the insoluble plant food and make it available, and in the second place it is good for sour land, land that has been farmed a good while and an acid has developed. Ten or twenty bushels of lime per acre will neutralize the acid. Sometimes clover does not grow well, and farmers say it probably needs lime.—Professor E. B. Voorhees, New Jersey.

### The Cellar Windows.

Do not forget the cellar windows. Tanned paper nailed over the outside of the windows will help to keep out the cold. Double glass in the cellar windows is also effective. Straw is handy. Fill in with that against the outside of the windows.

### Maintaining Quality.

A pullet that molts out well as a hen—that is, showing as good quality in color of plumage as when she was a pullet—is more valuable as a breeder than if she shows a falling off in quality, and if in her second year as a hen her good quality is retained her value is even greater, as she has shown a power of retaining quality that is a very desirable element to establish in a strain. The same is true of a male bird. Too many birds fall off in quality in their second year, showing a lack of "staying quality," and are not as desirable as breeders as birds that retain their quality to a good old age. It is true that birds showing this trait do not always prove good breeders, but the tendency is in the right direction and should be cultivated to as great an extent as possible.—Poultry Herald.

### The Winter Layer.

The good summer layer is the good winter layer when the conditions can be controlled. A good, warm house, with plenty of grain and an abundant supply of green feed, with a small quantity of meat and bone and plenty of grit and shell, will produce eggs if the hens can be made to exercise enough to keep in good health and with good eggs.

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# "BREAD UPON THE WATERS"

By HOWARD WILLIAMS

Copyright, 1914, by A. S. Richardson

John Nash, retired manufacturer, sixty-five years old and supposed to be still in possession of all his senses, did a most foolish thing. I had to be a lawyer for six or eight years, but without asking a word of advice he fell into the hands of a sharper. When he was approached by a promoter who was striving to float a gold mine in a South American state and needed the influence of his mine, the old man was flattered and listened to the vow of the tempter. The sharper pretended that he did not want any money from Nash. The name of John Nash on a prospectus as an investor and shareholder would be a guarantee to others. His first aim, of course, was to convince the old man that the mine in question was a good thing. He did this by lies, forged reports and false documents. This duplicity could have been exposed and the swindler sent about his business had Nash come to me or any other lawyer, but he determined to act on his own judgment.

In order to give matters a business look, as he put it, the promoter, whose name was Philbrick, passed over 10,000 shares to Nash at \$5 per share and in return required a promissory note due in six months. Then an agreement was drawn up to the effect that the notes should be invalid. This was to blind other investors. In plain words, John Nash sold his name for those shares and was assured over and over again that his annual dividends would amount to at least 100 per cent. By this explicit statement I have published my client not only as a fool, but as the willing confederate of a swindler, yet I have had to give facts to make my story clear.

Nash was made to believe that no one else would suffer if he got this stock gratis. The agreement was of course made out in duplicate, and the old man deposited his copy in the safe. Philbrick saw him at intervals, always making the most flattering reports about the mine, and everything went smoothly for a few weeks. Then, six weeks after the agreements were drawn up, on some excuse or other they were compared. After the comparison Nash returned his copy to the strong box, and that was the last he saw or thought of it for the next three or four months; in fact, until Philbrick walked in upon him one day and asked whether he would be ready to pay the note at maturity. Then it transpired that the supposed contract was no contract at all, but a vastly different docu-



"DON'T YOU REMEMBER? TAKE A GOOD LOOK AT ME."

ment. In a word, the old man had been flummoxed. It was then he came to me to help him out of his trouble.

That Philbrick was a plotting rascal needed no assurance. It was a put up job from beginning to end to raise a stake at the expense of the old man. You may say that as the affair was a "plant" and a swindle it would not hold in law, but unfortunately it was a legal transaction. Philbrick did have a mine. No matter if it was not worth a cent, the old man had taken shares and given his note. He might plead that there had been a written agreement, but where was his copy? If he said it had been mislaid or stolen, that was no excuse. As a matter of fact, if he referred to the agreement at all he would be convicting himself of having engaged in a swindle on the public.

Philbrick had him fast, and there were but two plans open to me. The first was to bluff Philbrick and the second to settle on the best terms securable. I at once set for him and tried a bluff. It was no go. He deduced me and laughed at me. As to a compromise, he would make none. He wanted \$50,000 or nothing. The note would be banked at maturity and if not paid would be protested and sued. If his mine was not the Golconda he had hoped for, that was no crime on his part. If it was a dead swindle, as I contended, then my client had stood in with him, and the public should learn the fact. Mr. Philbrick clearly had the best of us.

One night a week before the notes were to be presented for payment I returned from a late supper to find a strange man in my bachelor apartment. He had effected entrance by the fire escape. There was not much worth stealing, but the fellow was about to take his departure with some clothing and a briefcase when I walked in on him. There was a tableau for a min-

ute. Both were too surprised to move or speak. The stranger was the first to recover, and he called out:

"Well, I'll be hanged! Say, now, if I'd known it was you I'd have kept clear of the place. You're a year life you're the last man I'd want to rob."

"So you are here to rob me?" I said as I looked him over.

"It looks like it, eh?" he laughed as he pointed to the bundle. "Say, it's all a mistake, and I'm sorry."

"Who are you?"

"Don't you remember? Take a good look at me. Lord, but you did melt the jury in that speech of yours!"

"You are Jimmy-Jimmy?"

"Jimmy Blakesley, an' they'd have given me at least five years in the jug if you hadn't handled my case so well. I paid you for it all right, but I've always had a feeling of gratitude over the way you talked to the jury about my old mother an' because of the tears you shed. You worked the emotion racket till you had the crowd cryin'."

"Five years before I had defended Jimmy Blakesley on the charge of burglary and got him off. If the press was unanimous in saying that he ought to have been sent to prison, that is not my affair."

"And in return for the emotion, as you call it, you come here to rob me," I said, sitting down.

"But I told you it was all a mistake. How was I to know you lived here? Don't make the mistake of thinkin' Jimmy Blakesley's a duffer. I'll just put everything back as I found 'em an' say good night, an' we'll let it go at that. What's the matter, governor? You're lookin' worried!"

You will think it a curious thing that I did, and I agree with you. Although I had caught Jimmy red handed, the idea of giving him over to the law never occurred to me. I was worried over the Nash case and felt like talking to some one, so I invited the fellow to sit down and told him all about it. He caught on in great shape, and when I had given him all the points he said:

"Why, governor, the old man ought to be in a crazy house. That mine sharper has got him dead to rights. No such case as mine was—no chance to work in a poor old mother on a jury, no tears nor emotion. You haven't one chance in a hundred."

"Not one in a thousand."

"That is unless—"

"Unless what?" I asked.

"Dunno, but—but if you'll excuse me, governor, I think there's a little business waitin' for me down street. On the square, I didn't know this was your joint. Slong."

He took his departure by the door instead of the fire escape, leaving me dazed and speechless. Next morning I was an hour late at the office, and on my desk I found a large envelope which had come by messenger. It contained not only the copy of the agreement that had been filed from Nash, but his promissory note for \$50,000. The afternoon papers came out with glaring headlines. Philbrick's office had been visited the night previous, his safe broken open and valuable papers carried away. Nash was never called upon to pay for his worthless stock, and I have not seen Jimmy Blakesley since that night. If he ever comes around again, I must warn him that he is clearly in line for a scrape where emotion will not save him.

**A High Toned Janitor.**

Cleaning anything was apparently the last idea of the janitor of Dane hall, Cambridge. This functionary for a generation or more was an extraordinary specimen named Sweetman. Born and bred for a parish priest in Ireland, he had come to this country and fallen upon evil days, being glad to get a job at street digging. President Quincy, passing one day, was amazed to see a red head emerge from a trench and quote in excellent Latin the lines from the "Bucolics" concerning the pleasures of the husbandman. He took the orator into his own service, but, finding him perhaps too much of a handful, turned him over to the law school. Here he became an autocrat. His professional duties, as popularly understood, he limited to opening the doors in the morning and locking them at night. He was deeply aggrieved if asked even to replace library books left on the tables and, seizing on the maxim so frequently used in torts, modified it to suit his own purposes thus: "Sic utere libris ut me non ledas." But he invented other and higher duties. He attended all the lectures and subsequently gave the speaker the benefit of his criticism on both delivery and doctrine. He exercised a general supervision over all matters connected with the school and in his later years became a terror to every one in or near it—Samuel F. Batchelder in Atlantic.

**Mind Your Own Business.**

An old custom once prevailed in a remote place of giving a clock to any one who would truthfully swear that he had minded his own business alone for a year and a day and had not meddled with his neighbors. Many came, but few if any gained the prize, which was more difficult to win than the Dunmow fitch of bacon. Though they swore on the four gospels and held out their hands in certain hope, some hitch was sure to be found somewhere, and for all their asseverations the clock remained stationary on the shelf, no one being able to prove his absolute immunity from uncalculated interference in things not in any way concerning himself.

At last a young man came with a perfectly clear record, and the clock seemed as if it was at last about to change owners. Then said the custodian, "Oh, a young man was here yesterday and made mighty sure he was going to have the clock, but he didn't. And why didn't he get it?" "What's that to you?" snapped the custodian. "That's not your business, and you don't get the clock."

THE DEALER'S STORY

By R. O. Ackley

Copyright, 1914, by R. O. Ackley

It was one cold night just two years ago that I first noticed him. I didn't learn his name until later. I was dealing roulette at that table over there, the same as now, and had had a hard day of it—a lot of plungers playing the limit, scattering bets all over the table, and the worst of it the bank was losing all the time.

Well, the crowd had pretty well thinned out—it was along toward morning—when I walked a young fellow and staked a big bet. He was well dressed, tall and slim and fine looking any way you'd take him, but I could see by his face and by the way he handled the chips that he was in some kind of trouble. We got so we can read a face pretty accurately—it's part of our business—and I felt certain when I first looked at that young man that his closet contained a pretty big skeleton of some kind.

He played for a couple of hours, scattering chips all over the table, never counting a bet, and half the time he would have played against himself if I hadn't interfered. What's that? No, sir. I can't sit and see a man place bets that are bound to lose for him, and then I believe I took an interest in



THE NEXT MINUTE ALLEN HAD SEIZED THE GIRL BY THE WAIST.

that young fellow right from the start. Anyway I rather wanted him to win. And he did win. No matter how reckless he played he didn't seem able to lose.

After that he dropped in pretty regular, always playing in the same fashion, not even looking up when the ball stopped and, the strangest part of it, hardly ever losing a bet.

I ran along in this way about six months, and although he didn't show it much each day I could see some fresh indication of the fast life he was leading. And it worried me a good deal. Not that it's an uncommon thing in this business to see a young fellow going down the line, but somehow this young man seemed different; just slipping along so quiet like, down, down, all the time. The worst of it was he seemed to realize it himself, but didn't care, and then any one could see that he wasn't made for that kind of life.

He had always come in alone, and one night I was surprised to see that he was accompanied by a young man about his own age. They both came over to my table and bought a stack of chips. For some time they played in silence; then the stranger said abruptly, "By the way, Allen, I heard something the other day about that pretty Bernice Arthur you used to be so intimate with."

Allen's face turned a shade whiter, but he answered quietly enough, "What is it?"

"You haven't heard? She's to marry a fellow by the name of Franklin—immensely rich, they say. The wedding takes place this fall."

Allen's face had grown as white as chalk, and his hand trembled as he suddenly pushed his whole stack of chips over on the red. I spun the wheel, and he lost. And when he lost that bet, sir, although I'm not very superstitious, I felt sure his luck would change for the worse, and it did. Moreover, from that on there was a marked change in the man. He was dissipating more than ever.

It was the last night of the carnival—they held a street carnival here every fall. The play had been pretty heavy all day, but about 8 o'clock, when the crowd had thinned out, Allen walked in. He laid a \$100 bill on the black and in a low voice said: "My last dollar. Black I live. Red well, why not? Chance has decided the fate of far greater things."

I rolled the wheel. The little ball rolled around the groove. We both watched it in breathless silence. Knowing the man as I did, I felt sure his life hung on the chance. He had come to the end of his rope and staked all. Suddenly and with a sharp click the little ball struck the diamond, bounded and rolled off, struck again, then glided into the black, only to be thrown out again, roll partly around the wheel, then settle down. "Twenty-one, red." He had lost!

For a moment he stood there, looking straight ahead, then, with a laugh, turned and walked down the stairs.

In my life I have played for some pretty high stakes, but never before have I rolled the wheel when I thought a human life was at stake. I followed him, resolved if possible to prevent his

doing himself any harm. The streets were brilliantly lighted—a procession of gayly decorated floats was passing. By and by one was merry. But Allen walked on, to all appearances unconscious of his surroundings.

"I didn't a squad of mounted officers dashed up. 'Stand back!' they cried, forcing the people on to the sidewalk. By this time I found myself standing next to Allen. Our way was blocked by the crowd, so we stopped forward to the curb. Down the street the city fire department—hose cart and all—was rounding at full speed, making an exhibition run.

Suddenly a slim, girlish figure darted forward directly in the path of the coming team. The next instant Allen had dashed forward, seized the girl by the waist, lifted her bodily and tossed her full into the arms of the startled crowd.

One second Allen stood there, a smile on his lips, looking square at the oncoming horses.

"Jump!" I cried, but he did not move. The crowd held its breath. Then the plunging horses were upon him. When they picked him up a moment later, a mangled, bloody form, he was unconscious, but still alive.

The following morning the papers contained a full account of the disaster. Allen was still alive, but in a very precarious condition. The name of the young lady was Miss Bernice Arthur, and Allen's fatal pause after saving the girl was ascribed to momentary confusion.

"Miss Arthur," it was further stated, "had suffered no injuries and when seen by a reporter was apparently as well as usual. Acting on the impulse of the moment, she had started to cross the street, not seeing the approaching fire team until so unceremoniously hurled from her perilous situation."

On the society page appeared a notice of the postponement of Miss Arthur's marriage, which was to have taken place the following day. The reason assigned was the unsettled condition of Miss Arthur's nerves, due to her narrow escape.

I visited the hospital, but could not see the patient. His life could be saved, but he would be a cripple for life.

I didn't call again until I learned by the paper that Mr. Allen was able to receive visitors. Then I was rather afraid he would not care to see me, but he seemed glad to have me there. He was sitting propped up in a chair, looking pale and thin, but remarkably happy. Around the room were arranged several bouquets of fresh cut flowers. The way they were arranged was what first caught my attention—a touch here and there that makes the plainest kind of a room take on the appearance of a home, and that touch, sir, can only be given by the hand of a loving woman.

We chatted on different unimportant subjects until I rose to go, when he put out his hand and, with a smile, said: "You remember the last bet I made? Well, I think chance decided in my favor after all."

I didn't know what he meant just then, but later, as I came down the stairs, I met Miss Arthur just going up, her arms full of flowers. Then I understood.

Yes, sir; he married her, though most people say that she married him. At least, as the story goes, she proposed. If you're watching out this window about 4 o'clock, you'll see them drive by. He can't walk a step, you know.

**Geography With a Revolver.**

"While I was dining at a London club," said a traveler, "I heard a San Francisco man tell a fairly tale about revolver practice in the west that was swallowed without a whimper by our credulous hosts. It started by his being asked if it was true that all westerners were natural marksmen.

"Not all," answered the man from the Pacific slope. 'Shooting, you know, is taught in our public schools.'

"Indeed?" returned the Britisher. "And how do you proceed with such instruction?"

"The teachers combine revolver practice with geography," calmly explained the cheerful liar. "You see, they have a big map of the world hung on a schoolroom wall, and in the lower classes a small boy is asked to locate England on the map. The boy doesn't say anything, but just draws his six shooter and puts a bullet in the middle of England or any other country that happens to be asked for."

"Among the more advanced classes the scholars are required to pick out the cities and towns as well. If any one fails to puncture the right spot on the map, it's a sign he doesn't know his geography; that's all."—New York Times.

**He Wasn't Fooled.**

A good story has recently been revived of a once famous publisher. He was a man well acquainted with general literature, and it was often said of him that he never failed to name the author of any given passage. A would be wit, thinking to have a little fun at this gentleman's expense, told his friends at a dinner party before the said publisher's arrival that he had himself written some verses in imitation of Southey, and that he intended to puzzle old F.—with the question of their authorship.

Accordingly, later in the evening the wag quoted his lines and, turning to Mr. F.—, he said: "I am sure they are Southey's from their style, but I cannot remember where they occur. Of course you can tell us?"

"I cannot say I remember them," replied Mr. F.—, "but there are only two periods in Southey's life when he could have written them."

"When were those?" asked the joker, with a wink at his friends.

"Either in his infancy or his dotage!" was the quiet reply.

**How to Keep Lodge Records—Chips From the Temple.**

A lodge record should be true to the facts. This gives rise to the question as to what credit should be given lodge officers who are late and likewise those who are present and do not fill a station. The proper way for the secretary to do, says the Illinois Freemason, is to give credit to the one who fills the office, and if the regular officer is present or comes in late a footnote should be made stating that the officer came late or was present, but did not fill his station. A lodge record should be accurately kept, for in the years to come it will prove a valuable reference. If secretaries will always adhere strictly to the facts, very little trouble will result.

In Indiana there are 511 lodges. The membership in the Hoosier State at the beginning of the year was 35,107, a net increase for the year 1901 of 1,503.

Mary commandery of Philadelphia has a membership of over 1,000.

A gift has been made by Thomas R. Patton, grand treasurer of the order in Pennsylvania since 1873, to the Masonic order of \$50,000 toward a fund in memory of his wife. This now makes \$100,000 in this fund, as in 1889 Mr. Patton gave \$25,000 and in 1890 a similar amount. The fund will be used for the relief of the widows of Master Masons.

The Crusaders' association is an adjunct of the Allegheny (Pa.) commandery, K. T. The "crusaders" are known throughout the world as a party of Masonic Knights Templars who, with sword and buckler, made the famous pilgrimage over a great portion of the globe in 1871. Of that party of forty-three Sir Knights who left New York on June 3, 1871, twenty-three have died. But their memory is being kept green and will be so until the last crusader sits at the banquet table.

The grand lodge of Kansas has set aside one-half of the per capita tax for its Kansas Masonic home fund.

In Detroit the commanderies are boosting the Cryptic Rite. So should all commanderies everywhere, says the Trestleboard. There are no more beautiful degrees in Masonry than those of the council and none in which more important lessons are inculcated.

There are eight lodges in London in which the members are connected with the medical profession.

Masonic temples are springing up like mushrooms all over the land, says the Masonic Standard. Surely the Masons of today are builders in the literal sense!

The grand lodge of Illinois ranks second in numerical standing. At last report it had 727 lodges, with a membership of 59,728.

**ROYAL ARCANUM**

Supreme Regent J. A. Langhitt has been elected president of the fraternal congress.

It is said that J. P. Morgan is soon to join Bankers and Brokers' council of New York city.

Claremont council of New York has in its midst a baseball team, a bicycle club, a bowling team and a band of musicians.

There has been a gain of over 4,000 members in Pennsylvania in the last twelve months.

All the councils in Montreal are arranging for a big class initiation early in November, the members to work for applicants during the month of October. They aim to have 200 new members for the occasion.

**UNITED WORKMEN.**

**The Financier an Important Officer.**

The financier is one of the most important officers in the lodge, says the Overseer. If possessed of abiding love for the order, sound discretion and earnest desire to advance its welfare and the welfare of its members, he will be active and careful in the collections and assessments and so maintain the membership of his lodge. He should have a good heart and possess such tact as will make it as little unpleasant as possible for the members to part with their money.

Frank Murray Robinson of Kansas City is said to be the youngest Master Workman of an A. O. U. W. lodge in the United States. He was nineteen years old when he was elected, July 2, 1900.

The grand jurisdiction of Nebraska is the second largest jurisdiction in the order, Kansas alone surpassing it.

One of the great advantages of class initiations is that arrangements can be made for correct and approved work, which is not feasible in many of the lodges.

If each member of the order would fully realize the value of a personal interest and a personal effort for the "good of the order," the membership would soon be doubled and the blessings quadrupled.

**FRATERNAL NOTES**

The Associated Fraternities of America will endeavor to raise \$10,000 for the temple of fraternity.

The first duty of every member is to attend the meetings of the lodge. Upon this depends the success or failure of the order.

Bear in mind that creditors cannot touch the proceeds of a fraternal certificate.

**COMRADES YETI!**

Hoguish eyed.  
Daddy's little chap he is!  
Funny little chap he is!  
Day or night, hush me tight!  
Likes to be "where pappy is!"  
Throws his little arms around me,  
With his kisses so importunate.  
In my neck and after my throat,  
Daddy's always got some handy!  
Funny little chap he is.  
Likes to be "where pappy is!"

Fresh and bright.  
Every night.  
When I have my business care,  
There he is, fair he is.  
Putting out his daddy's fancy,  
Laughing in his childish fancy,  
As by some queer mechanism,  
He produces pipe, tobacco.  
Shoppers from behind his back, oh!  
Funny little chap he is.  
Likes to be "where pappy is!"

Happy he is with me  
When we play some little game;  
Rain or shine, fair or fine,  
Skies to him are all the same.  
Makes no difference what the weather  
When we romp and play together!  
Comrades both, nor self nor master,  
And the heart beats stronger, faster,  
Funny little chap he is!  
Likes to be "where pappy is!"

In the sky.  
By and by.  
Will I meet my comrade there?  
Will he be still with me.  
Our companionship as fair?  
God that rubs, my petition,  
Humbly and in right contrition,  
Let it reach thy gracious ear;  
Keep us comrades there as here!  
Faithful little chap he is!  
Likes to be "where pappy is!"  
—Baltimore News

**An Unlucky Horse.**

Traveler (in a hurry)—Get on, man, get on! Wake up your nag.  
Driver—Shure, sor, I haven't the heart to hate him.  
Traveler—What's the matter with him? Is he sick?  
Driver—No, sor, he's not sick, but it's unlucky he is—unlucky. Ye see, every morning afore I puts him in the car I tosses him whither 'e'll have a feed of oats or I'll have a drink of whisky, an' the poor baste has lost five mornings running.—London King.

**Scots Wha Hae.**

McParritch—Mon, it's awfu! McOats yonder's gaen clean daft. I saw him w' ma ain e'en gie aw saxeence tae a beggar mon.  
McNeal—Be gox! He's no' daft. He's followin' the evil, conceituous example set up by Carnegie o' Skibo. What's becomin' o' boumie Scotland' at a', at a'—Scottish American.

**His Last Bet.**

Gooligan and Hooligan on the way down from the twenty-sixth story, the scaffold rope having broken:  
"Gooligan!"  
"Phwat, Hooligan?"  
"Th' drinks that I have th' finestst wake o' th' two."—New York Times.

**After Shaving.**

Barber—What will you have on your face, sir?  
"Sticking plaster."

**Ability.**

"There goes the celebrated Dr. Soukum. During the past year he has discovered three new diseases."  
"What of it? They are all curable."  
"Maybe so, but the time of recovery is very long and lucrative."—Life.

**Naturally Not.**

"How's old Smithkins getting on?"  
"He's dead."  
"Oh, then, naturally you don't know."  
"Know what?"  
"How he's getting on."—Chicago Post.

**Room For Improvement.**

"The horseless carriage needs another improvement," said Frisbie.  
"What?" asked Perkasio.  
"It needs to be made harmless."—Detroit Free Press.

**Tempting Figures.**

Jaggles—What kind of a bargain sale is most likely to attract the women?  
Waggles—Shoes that are marked down two or three sizes.—Judge.

**Her New Hat.**

She said her hat was quite a dream;  
A poem, too, I think she called it.  
To me it certainly did seem  
As if some crazy hand had mangled it.

Had pinched it here and jammed it there  
And twisted it in shapes fantastic.  
For reasons, though, I did not care  
To speak of it in terms sarcastic.

And, after all, I must admit,  
It would have been hard to refute her.  
The thing was daring—just a bit  
Coquetish—and it seemed to suit her.

That is, when perched upon her head,  
Below the brim her bright eyes dancing.  
It was small wonder that I said  
I found it ravishing, entrancing.

I did, too, but I saw it since—  
Detached, the shape and color acheme it  
Made all my sense aesthetic wince.  
A dream? Well, I would hate to dream it!

The fact is, I believe no hat  
Over-dressed or over-dressed or shady;  
I like them all—provided that  
They just top off that little lady.  
—Chicago Daily News.

**PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.**

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

**OAK CASTLE, No. 4, K. G. J.**

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charles, Noble Chief; Fred Helser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank H. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Bernard; Samuel E. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of E.

**PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, No. 8, O. U. A. M.**

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month. Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Council; John Hooper, Vice Council; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Council; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Council; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hersum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

**THE REVERE HOUSE**

Bowdoin Square, Boston.

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

**C. L. Yorke & Co.**

ALSO PROPRIETORS

**BOSTON TAVERN**

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

**Old India Pale Ale**

**Homestead Ale**

**Nourishing Stout**

Are specially brewed and bottled by

**THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.**

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.



# THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,  
NOVEMBER 13.

SUN RISE.....4:25 MOON SETS.....5:55 A. M.  
SUN SETS.....4:25 FULL MOON.....1:00 P. M.  
LUNAR OF DAY.....10:31

Full Moon, Nov. 13th, 9h. 5m. evening, E.  
East Quarter, Nov. 21st, 9h. 4m. morning, E.  
New Moon, Nov. 28th, 9h. 4m. evening, W.  
First Quarter, Dec. 5th, 10h. 3m. morning, W.

## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Forecast for New England: Fair in south, rain in north portions Thursday, colder Friday; fresh to brisk northeast winds becoming variable.

## MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1902.



## CITY BRIEFS.

Rain.  
No police court today.  
The Leonids are weather hoodoos.  
Less than 50 days of 1902 now remain.

Tickets for the P. A. C. fair are selling rapidly.  
The local news field is not very fertile just now.

Another cargo of Nova Scotia coal came into port today.

Local lovers of music have been highly favored this fall.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Out of doors work at Freeman's Point was suspended today.

Maplewoods vs. Fort Warren at Maplewood park on Saturday.

Street Commissioner Willey is grading Dearborn street with gravel.

Two drunks and one lodger were booked at the station house last night.

Wednesday's weather made one wonder if summer was coming back.

The Maplewoods expect a stiff battle with the Fort Warren football team.

The Fort Warren eleven, coming here Saturday, are the "soldier champions of New England."

Several hundred tickets to the P. A. C. fair were disposed of by the club members on Wednesday.

Saturday's football game at Maplewood park will begin at 3:30 o'clock. The admission will be 25 cents.

Furnished rooms to let, centrally located, with steam heat and modern conveniences. Apply at this office.

The train over the Portsmouth branch due in this city at 10:09 was half an hour late this morning.—Manchester News, Wednesday.

The usual autumn wall is heard from the poor cat abandoned by the summer cottagers.

The P. A. C. fair tickets have been placed on sale and may be obtained from club members.

The Odd Ladies' circle will meet with Miss Fannie A. McCallen on South street this afternoon and evening.

The benevolent society of the Court street Christian church is to hold a rummage sale about the first of December.

Leavitt's Old Farmer's almanac predicts a rise in temperature on the 22d, the day of the Dartmouth-Brown football match, at Manchester, and snow the next day.

The statement that the Pennsylvania road is about to lease the Boston and Maine and other New England railroad systems is emphatically denied by those in authority.

Alderman French, who is doing some work for local granite contractors at the Portsmouth navy yard, has discovered a new article of diet—sausage hash,—and he says that it is the limit.—Concord Patriot.

WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN.

PORTLAND HAS HOPES.

The first cargo of anthracite to leave Philadelphia since the beginning of the strike cleared Saturday for Portsmouth. That is hopeful. Coal is working up this way, and perhaps Portland will get some yet. By the way, there appears to be considerable doubt as to what becomes of the coal that is being mined. The mines are working full blast, but the product is mysteriously absorbed in transit and never gets anywhere so far as the newspapers can find out.—Portland Advertiser.

# THE GREAT CREATURE.

Noted Bandmaster And His Band  
Appear In Portsmouth.

Lovers Of Music Provided With A Rich Treat.

Playing Of "Star Spangled Banner" Brings Listeners To Their Feet.

At Music hall on Wednesday afternoon Creator's Italian band—a really "great" band, numbering sixty performers, and every one a real musician—gave a concert which was attended by an audience that in size must have been disappointing and disappointing to the bandmen, although no hint of this could be detected in the music, every place on the program being given with marvellous precision, spirit, delicacy and finish.

But this audience, ridiculously small in numbers when the merit of the attraction offered is considered, was evidently composed almost wholly of persons who could appreciate the excellence of the performance, for the applause that followed—and was honestly deserved by each number on the program was something remarkable to be drawn from a Portsmouth audience composed almost wholly of the most refined people of this city, such an audience as is ordinarily more inclined to critical coldness than to generously-expressed appreciation. If Creator was surprised, as we presume he was, at the meagreness of the attendance, he would have been still more surprised at the warmth of his reception could he have known how rarely such a reception is accorded by a cultured Portsmouth audience. The



CREATORE.

brilliant leader was obliged to bow his acknowledgements repeatedly after every number; and after two of them the applause was so persistent that only extra pieces could stop it.

Creator himself is a marvel. He conducts entirely from memory, not even having a score on his music stand. His gestures and movements seem of an extravagant, almost acrobatic, but they are evidently not for the audience but for the musicians, who respond to his slightest motion. No band concert superior to this one was ever presented here, and it may be doubtful if its equal ever was. It is strange that the people of Portsmouth did not turn out in greater numbers to enjoy it, for we understand that the receipts covered but a small part of the expenses of bringing this great attraction here. Should it return, the hall would undoubtedly be crowded; for every person who listened to the magnificent music of the program, and rose at the close when the first strains of the Star

Spangled Banner in mighty tones filled the building, would be a speaking agent in its favor. Those who failed to hear this concert missed a musical treat the like of which will not probably be offered them again for years.

## Program.

1. March, "Columbus," Creator
2. Overture, "William Tell," Rossini
3. Encore, Polka, "Mezzanotte" Chopin
4. Sextette from "Lucia," Donizetti

Signori Di Girolamo Alala, Croce, Luciano, Julio and Margadonna.

## INTERMISSION

1. Organ Overture, Batiste
2. Encore, "Loin du Ball" Esule, Creator
3. Waltz, "Blue Danube," Strauss
4. Grand Selection from "Carmen," Bizet

Solos by Di Girolamo, Croce, Julio and Altavilla.

## CALL A HALT.

There will be no meeting of the city government this evening, so Mayor Pender says, although the chances are that a majority of the aldermen will assemble at the usual hour. It is about time that the politicians who are responsible for the child's play now going on in the city government be notified that they were not placed in the positions they now occupy to disgrace the city or further their political ends. A halt should be called and called sharply.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

The jury in the Ennis vs. Boston and Maine railroad case reported this morning in favor of the defendants.

A jury was then empaneled to try the case of Lytle vs. Portsmouth Electric railway. This is a suit in which Henry M. Lytle claims damages from the electric road for injuries which he claims were sustained through the carelessness of the defendants in starting a car before he was safely aboard and throwing him to the ground.

Owing to a misunderstanding in the writ the case was continued until next term of court.

## THE FIRST TOUCH OF WINTER.

The motormen on the electric cars had a hard time of it this morning in stopping their cars for the taking on and letting off of passengers. The rails were covered with sleet and the wheels slid when the brakes were applied. The trolley wire was also covered with ice and interfered with the lighting arrangement of the cars.

## WANT A LETTER BOX.

A petition has been sent to Postmaster Bartlett asking for the establishment of a letter box at Hunter's hill on Dennett street, for the convenience of the occupants of the many new houses erected in that vicinity recently. The nearest boxes at the present time for those people are located on Maplewood avenue and at the Crook.

## AT THE NAVY YARD.

John Leary has returned to his duties in the steam engineering copper shop, after a few days' illness.

Harry Yeaton of New Castle has returned to his duties after being restricted to his home for some days by illness.

## WILL BE RAPIDLY PUSHED.

The work at the White Mountain Paper company is now under the direct supervision of the president of the company and will be rapidly pushed throughout the winter months.

This is what Ayer's Hair Vigor does:  
Restores color to gray hair, makes the hair grow, stops falling, cures dandruff.

## WITH GREENLAND GRANGE.

Successful Special Meeting of East Rockingham Pomona Held Wednesday.

East Rockingham Pomona grange held a special meeting with Greenland grange on Wednesday. The forenoon session began at ten o'clock and was devoted to the conferring of degrees. A public meeting in the afternoon, beginning at two o'clock, was enlivened by a piano solo by Miss Florence Drew of Newington; invocation, vocal solo, Alvin M. Vroom, Exeter; address of welcome, W. R. Weeks, master of Greenland grange; response, Irving H. Lamprey, master of East Rockingham Pomona grange; solo, Miss Alice Jenness, Plaistow; address, "Woman's Suffrage," Miss Mary N. Chase, Andover; "The Manager in Trouble," Mr. Vroom, Mrs. Langley, Mr. Miffin, Mrs. Barker; essay, Mrs. Fred Pickering; solo, James Drew; address, Prof. George N. Cross, Exeter; solo, Miss Alice Jenness; poem, Miss Ella May Haines, North Hampton; debate, "Resolved, That the bill which former Governor Rollins proposes to introduce in the next legislature is for the benefit of New Hampshire," affirmative, Arthur W. Dudley of Brentwood; negative, Hezekiah Scammon of Exeter. A general discussion followed the debate.

## HARD, STRAIGHT FOOTBALL.

Dartmouth Rounding Into Shape For the Harvard Game.

Coach McCormack is bringing the Dartmouth team around into more encouraging shape than for weeks. He has been so handicapped this season by many players being on the sick list that the same team has not played more than one game together.

The team that played University of Vermont, and which represented the nucleus of the Dartmouth eleven, is with one exception now intact.

Hard, straight football is being played this week, in anticipation of a good game with Harvard, when Dartmouth expects to make a good showing, although too much is not expected of the team, as the Brown game comes the following Saturday, when Dartmouth is expected to play the game of her life.

Fifteen men are at the training table, and with a few minor exceptions all are in good condition.

## PAPERS BY DENTISTS.

At Wednesday's sessions of the state convention of the New Hampshire Dental Association in Concord, papers were read by Dr. A. J. Sawyer, Manchester; Dr. W. H. Starratt, Boston; Dr. Thomas Mound, Rutland, Vt.; Dr. John H. Worthen, Concord; Dr. C. Howard Merritt, Auburn, Me.; Dr. E. C. Blaisdell, Portsmouth; Dr. E. D. Shumway, Plymouth, Mass.; Dr. O. D. Douglas, Concord; Dr. Jokicic Takamine, New York; Dr. George E. Dow, Portland, Me.; Dr. E. J. Roberts, Augusta, Me.; W. W. Cushman, Claremont, and Dr. Frederick Freeman of Boston.

## COMMISSION APPOINTED.

A commission has been appointed to make a survey of the property about Fort Foster at Gerrish island, and to determine how much the government wants for a reservation about the fort. With the fortifications now being built at Jaffrey's Point, and those completed at both Fort Constitution and Fort Foster, this harbor is as well protected as any on the coast. With a government station at the Isles of Shoals, and suitable fortifications, this naval station would be absolutely impregnable to a foreign fleet.

## MISS MARION ENTERTAINED.

Miss Marion Magraw entertained a number of her young friends at her home on Dennett street on Wednesday evening. Music and games followed by a dainty supper made up an evening of rare enjoyment for the little ones. Those present were Dorothy Bell, Blanche Bell, Annie Goodwin, Ruth Goodwin, Helen Blake.

## BETTING TWO TO ONE.

Betting on the big Dartmouth-Brown game stands two to one in favor of the Providence men, but not a great deal of Brown money is going out on those odds, however.

## GAVE STEREOPTICON EXHIBIT.

The Christian church at York Corner gave a harvest supper on Wednesday evening and one of its most enjoyable features was a stereopticon exhibit by W. I. Trafton of this city.

## PERSONALS.

County Solicitor Kelley has returned from New York.

Col. James R. Stanwood is passing the day in Boston.

Robert L. and Robert S. Fosburg have returned from New York.

Clarence Caswell is in from the Isles of Shoals for a few days, coming in in his launch, Ida M.

Arthur H. Locke of the construction drafting room at the navy yard, is enjoying his annual vacation.

W. J. Mendum of Winchester, Mass., who has been quite ill, is now able to be out of doors for a short time daily.

Miss Gertrude Haight of the telephone exchange is enjoying a two weeks' vacation, to be passed in Boston and vicinity.

General Manager Morgan of the White Mountain Paper company, accompanied by several other officers, is on a trip of inspection of the company's pulp mills in the Saco valley.

John P. Sweetser and son, John S., were suddenly called to Worcester on Wednesday morning, by the critical condition of Mr. Sweetser's daughter, Myra, who has been sick for some time with typhoid fever.

## ON THE GRIDIRON.

The Harvard-Dartmouth game at Cambridge next Saturday will not begin until three o'clock.

Representative Dartmouth men from all over New England are securing tickets for the big game in Manchester.

An illustrated score card is being prepared by the Dartmouth management for the Brown game in Manchester on the 22d.

Princeton ends the season with the Yale game next Saturday. Harvard and Yale end Nov. 22, Penn and Cornell Nov. 27, and the Army and Navy Nov. 29.

Seats to accommodate 25,000 people will be built at Philadelphia to accommodate the crowd Thanksgiving day which will see the Pennsylvania-Cornell game.

President Roosevelt will attend the football game at Philadelphia between the naval and military academies on the 29th, and will occupy a private box.

At Exeter the following men are entitled to football E's: Brill, Cooney, Dillon, Elder, Hagan, Hamill, Harris, Holzman, Hooper, Jenkins, McPayden, McGraw and Marshall.

Captain Chadwick of the Yale football team has gone stale. He has slept scarcely any for the past few nights and has been taken in hand by Trainer Murphy. Metcalf is also stale, and the coaches are working hard to fill the places of these two men in case there is need.

This is the last year Glass, the great Yale guard, can play football at college. He played two years at Syracuse, and through Captain Gould's policy of playing him last fall before the Princeton and Harvard games Yale lost him for a season when she could use him in her big games.

Statistics show that a man who goes through four years of college football usually emerges with an iron constitution. "Johnny" Rice, an old Stanford player, was recently blown up by a powder explosion in a mine. His doctor said none but a football player or a prize fighter could have survived the effects. When at college Rice played tackle, but he was so light that it was doubtful if he could make the team. To remedy this defect he loaded his clothes with fifteen pounds of lead and made the team.

"Doc" Hillebrand, captain of Princeton in 1895, who is coaching Annapolis, says "If Annapolis defeats West Point it will be by playing just such a game as she put up against Lafayette." The army doubtless is stronger today and more brilliant, but the navy is coming faster even than a year ago.

Eligibility rules are funny, to say the least. Andover, Exeter and several other New England preparatory schools have stronger elevens than the large majority of western and southern college teams. A man can play with the "prep" school teams for an indefinite period and then go to college and play four years on the "varsity eleven." Coming from a western college, however, he must count in the years he played, and if three he must wait at Harvard a year, and then be allowed to play only one year.

## RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents and \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist.

## VETS' OBSERVE LADIES' NIGHT.

Valuable Gifts Presented To Sheriff Collis And Chief Engineer Randall.

The Veteran Firemen's association celebrated ladies' night on Wednesday evening and incidentally added considerably to the already enviable reputation of the vets' as hosts. The fair friends of the members of the association very generously responded to the invitations sent them and the veterans themselves were on hand, almost to a man.

From eight until half-past nine, an informal entertainment was given in the city council rooms. There was a graphophone concert and brief addresses were made by Sheriff Marcus M. Collis, Chief Engineer John D. Randall and Mayor Pender.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation of a pair of gold cuff buttons to Sheriff Collis and a gold watch chain to Chief Engineer Randall. Both the gentlemen were taken completely by surprise, but expressed their gratitude in well worded speeches.

The concert and the speeches having been concluded, the company was invited to adjourn to the Veteran Firemen's headquarters, where tables had been set and an oyster supper was served.

## RIVER AND HARBOR.

Arrived, Nov. 12.—Schooners William Duron, Capt. Brett, Boston for Eastport, with fertilizer; Clara E. Connor, Capt. Barter, Boston for Bath, light; Ida May (British) Capt. Muriel, (British) Capt. Wassel, Hingham for St. John, light; Lena Maud, Capt. Giggly, Boston for St. John, light; Sunbeam, Capt. Campbell, Boston for Stonington, light; Myra B., (British) Capt. Gale, St. John for Salem, with lumber; Riverdale, (British) Capt. Urgest, Boston for St. John, light; Mabel, Capt. Gray Boston for Portland, light; Ethel F. Merriam, Capt. Newman, Boston for Rockport, light; E. H. Foster, (British) Capt. McLooney, St. John for Seltuace, with lumber; Frances A. Rice (British) Capt. Jewell, Boston for Yarmouth, with corn; tug Conrad, Capt. Hewitt, Philadelphia for Boston; barge Solus, Capt. Johnson, Philadelphia for Portsmouth, with coal.

The tug Mathee went up river on Wednesday with an empty brick barge and returned with barges Berwick, Elliot and York loaded with brick for Boston.

The barge Eagle Hill is bound to this port with the first cargo of anthracite coal shipped here since the coal strike was settled.

## WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN.

## COAL STILL SCARCE.

There seems to be no particular change in either the coal or wood situations. The prospects of getting any hard coal continue to diminish as the cold weather draws nearer, though coal has been promised to local dealers before long. It would not be at all surprising if we do not get a supply for a month. On the other hand wood continues to be plentiful with the price about the same as it has been all along.

## POLICE COMMISSIONERS MEET.

The police commissioners of the city held a meeting Wednesday afternoon and appointed several special police officers for duty at Freeman's Point to replace those who were discharged on Tuesday.

## METHODIST CHURCH.

A cottage meeting will be held this evening at the residence of H. M. Nickerson, 9 Miller avenue, and one at Ernest Johnson's, 53 Dennett street.

## "Sanitation," is the insistent cry to-day.

The "KEEPCLEAN" HAIR BRUSH was invented to satisfy those who dread the looks of the one they have been using. It will keep your scalp clean with ordinary brushing. We are the manufacturers of the PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH. Each sold in a box.

FOR SALE—Carrriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Establish had about 50 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office.

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Haley & George. J. G. H.

GRUBBERS—You can buy groceries, all kinds of meats, provisions and vegetables at W. H. Smith's at cheap as at any place in the city.

# Chrysanthemums

# Cut Flowers

# R. E. Hannaford's,

FLORIST,

Newcastle Avenue,

TELEPHONE CON.

# REAL ESTATE

YOU WANT

BUTLER,

Real Estate and Insurance,

3 Market Street.

# Your Summer Suit

Should be

WELL MADE.

It should be

STYLISH

And

PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city

Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.

# D. O'LEARY,

Bridge Street.

# Old Furniture

# Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions

And Coverings.

# R. H. HALL

Hanover Street. Near Market.

# The Evening Herald

A live local paper.

Enterprising, but not sensational.

HOME, not street circulation

Only one edition daily hence:—

Every copy a family reader

FOR SALE—Carrriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Establish had about 50 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office.

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# F. A. ROBBINS,

# UPHOLSTERER

38 MARKET ST.

# P. & W.

# KING ARTHUR FLOUR.

America's Highest grade.

Beech-Nut Ham and Bacon Always to the Front.

Ballardvale Lithia, Sparkling and Delicious.

Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces and Condiments.

# Payne & Walker,

Successors to CHARLES E. LAUGHTON & SON,

Exchange Block, Opp. Post Office